

DAILY METAL REPORTER

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In This Issue

NAPA CONFERENCE ON METALS

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BRITISH METAL MARKETS

By L. H. TARRING

London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

JUNE

1958

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Two LINE Editorials

One financial commentator says:
"There is nothing the matter with the
automobile business that can't be
cured by an up-turn in sales." Come
to think of it, an up-turn in sales
would be stimulating to almost any
business.

A manufacturer of dog food com-
plains of a shortage of horses for
butchering. There would be no such
shortage, however, if the operators of
the race tracks would do what they
ought to do with some of the horses
that have been running.

This is the time of the year when
the man who has to push the lawn-
mower wonders why he ever planted
so much grass seed in the spring.

A South American astronomer pre-
dicts that an unusually large sun spot
next year will permanently destroy
television. It's probably not true, but
it certainly is a wonderful idea.

A speaker at the recent meeting of
the American Societies for Experi-
mental Biology announced that his
study has revealed that a man's head
gets cold if he doesn't wear a hat in
the winter-time. You just can't keep
any secret from those scientists.

Government scientists announce
that the true circumference of the
world is now 24,901.89 miles instead of
24,902.39 as previously measured. Does
this indicate that deflation is setting
in?

The American Metal Company, Ltd.

61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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Washington Report



THE nickel shortage and what to do about it occupied the attention of Congress during the month in review. Lawmakers heard the views of consumers and Government officials and set the wheels in motion to give the Administration more power than it is seeking regarding civilian distribution of the scarce metal.

The Senate Banking Committee has voted to extend the Defense Production Act for two years through June 30, 1958; the House passed a similar bill on May 31. The Senate group agreed to a House amendment, directing the U. S. Department of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of the nickel situation, but tacked on another provision calling for the President to exercise whatever controls he may deem necessary over distribution of materials to non-defense users in cases where defense requirements result in short civilian supply. This amendment, committee officials said, is aimed especially at nickel.

These officials said the principal control over nickel distribution the committee has in mind is an allocation system for the metal among civilian users. It was pointed out that the amendment doesn't actually force the President to apply controls, but is designed as "a push in the direction" of some kind of control.

Testifying before the Senate Small Business Committee, Frederick H. Mueller, Assistant Secretary for Domestic Affairs, Commerce Department, said that the Administration is opposed to controls on civilian distribution of nickel. Mr. Mueller said that, as both Secretary of Commerce Weeks and Dr. Arthur Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, had stated on repeated occasions, solution of the nickel situation is not to be found in the direction of reimposing such controls and that such controls would not increase the total quantity of nickel available for non-defense purposes.

Nickel Expansion Program

Dr. Flemming, in his own appearance before the committee, also said his agency recently had approved a Government tax program aimed at expanding nickel production by 140,000,000 pounds annually. The new expansion program, he said, would add 60,000,000 pounds a year to the goal of 380,000,000 pounds established by the ODM. Henry S. Wingate, president of the International Nickel Co., also said he was opposed to Government control over nickel allocation.

Earlier, at hearings held in New York and presided over by Sen. John J. Sparkman (Dem., Ala.), testimony was heard that two New York companies have been receiving many

times more nickel, labeled "for defense production," than they can use. Sen. Sparkman asserted that orders with at least one nickel supply house were accepted "solely on the word of a company." He said this seemed to him to be "a rather loose way to carry on a business when nickel is scarce." Sen. Sparkman displayed a document purporting to show that some nickel purchased by small companies at 95.50c a pound had subsequently been resold at more than a 100 per cent profit.

New Tariff Agreement

The U. S. Government has agreed to cut import duties, mostly 15 per cent over three years on the present tariff rates, on copper, aluminum, steel bars and hundreds of other items. The reductions would take effect June 30, 1956. The reduction in the current 2.00c a pound import tax on copper (presently suspended by Congress) wouldn't operate if the price of copper fell below 24.00c a pound.

The U. S., as the result of negotiations earlier this year at Geneva, agreed to cut tariffs on \$750,000,000 worth of imports, and in return 21 foreign nations during the next few months will slash their import duties on over \$400,000,000 worth of U. S. goods, including machine tools and steel.

Copper Supply-Demand

Copper demand in the second quarter is expected to be "sufficiently strong to use our present increased available supply, even though automobile production and lower residential construction is at a lower rate than a year ago," William A. Meissner, Jr., deputy director, Copper Division, Business and Defense Services Administration told members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at their 41st annual convention in Cleveland on May 22.

Mr. Meissner said that in the third

quarter, however, "it is anticipated that there may be a moderate excess of supply over demand, provided there are no strikes in the copper producing industry — the supply of copper should be more plentiful and the price of copper should shake down to lower levels than last year, but probably not to the level prevailing in 1954."

Earlier, the Copper Division issued an amendment to BDSA order M-11a, which increases percentages of mill space to be reserved for production of unalloyed copper brass mill products and copper-base foundry products to fill delivery of such products for military and AEC orders in the third quarter of 1956.

Stockpiling Market Impact

The nation's strategic stockpile "is in pretty good shape" and future purchases for this account "should have slight effect upon materials availability, according to Felix E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary of Interior.

Mr. Wormser, who also addressed the NAPA convention in Cleveland, reported that the nation is now at a position where military stockpiling should have much lesser impact upon markets.

GSA Procurement Directive

A revision of the directive covering procurement by the General Services Administration of stockpile materials for the current fiscal year was issued on May 14 by ODM Director Flemming. This directive emphasized that purchases should be made, wherever possible, from domestic sources in order to maintain the mobilization base of strategic materials in this country. The revised directive suspended further procurement of foreign fluorspar and antimony until the GSA has determined the possibility of acquiring additional quantities domestically. The directive also recommended certain strategic materials, including lead and zinc, for procurement by barter or exchange for U. S. surplus agricultural commodities for the national and supplemental stockpiles.

As far as can be ascertained, up to the present neither lead nor zinc of foreign origin has been acquired by the Barter and Stockpiling Division of the Commodity Credit Corp., either for the national stockpile or for the special supplemental stockpile that was established under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Under the revised provision of the farm bill, signed by the President on May 28, all materials now acquired by barter must go into the supplementary stockpile and may be released only by a Joint Resolution of Congress. Before enactment of the new provision of the Act, the CCC could dispose of such materials as opportunity offered.

Aluminum Probe Set

The extent of competition in the aluminum industry will be the subject of an investigation by the House anti-trust subcommittee, it was announced by Chairman Emanuel Celler (Dem., N. Y.).

The study, which will run the gamut
(Continued on page 16)

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NICKEL WILL REMAIN SCARCE ANOTHER YEAR OR TWO ALTHOUGH CONSUMERS MAY OBTAIN MORE FROM GOV'T

Current Price Seen Holding for Several Months Despite Agitation by
Lesser Producers for Rise; More Research Might Have Assured Supply

By HAROLD A. BERRY, Manager of Procurement
Ingersoll Kalamazoo Division, Borg-Warner Corporation

ANY current discussion of nickel should probably revolve around the question of where are we going on price and supply.

We would like to go out on the limb to say that the present price schedule will probably hold for at least several months. There is much agitation by lesser producers to increase the price. Black market nickel (O D M insists there is no black market because prices are not controlled) sells for as much as four times the published price. Much of the nickel purchased for the stockpile is produced at premium costs. Despite these adverse facts, the major producer has determined to maintain the present price in line with its policy of charging stable and reasonable prices in order to enable the metal to be highly competitive with other metals and materials and thereby to stimulate the sound growth of the nickel industry.

Marginal Producers' Problem

While this policy benefits the consumer, it poses the problem for the marginal nickel producers of getting their costs down before the day when they will have to start selling competitively. However, progress is finally being made in developing a method of processing oxide ores competitively. This would make Cuba a real contender in the total production of nickel and the rapid development of a large Cuban source for pure nickel would reduce the necessity for stockpiling so much of the metal. As a result there have been many complaints that more Government funds should have been invested in the research and less in the stockpile.

As to future availability, there are distinctly opposed opinions. The majority forecast is that if nickel users can exist through the next two years, there will then be nickel available in relative abundance for them.

The other point of view is that due to expanded industrial activity, higher standard of living, new products, plentiful uses of gingerbread, and the fact that we are in a jet atomic age, nickel will continue in short supply indefinitely.

Cut 'Gingerbread' Uses

In line with this latter opinion, we have said many times before and wish to state again — that we would like to see purchasing agents beat the hard, cold facts of nickel non-availability into the heads of their stylists and designers, so that they will stay away from so much nickel and gingerbread for the time being. For example, each year automobiles are garnished with more and more bright work to quickly rust away. While to make a car exclusive and breath-taking, the custom designer strips off the bright work, plugs the holes, and adds a new coat of paint.

Whether we need more nickel or not after the stockpile program is completed, the expenditure of a few million dollars in research might give us an assured adequate supply. Total supply is improving in 1956 and will continue to improve in 1957, but it cannot catch up with demand.

Diversions from Stockpile

An important facet of the supply problem is the rate of adding to the stockpile. A diversion in the flow of nickel destined for the stockpile to commercial uses has been going on for almost a year and a half. It is certain that this program of diversion will not be decelerated this year and will probably be increased. Reading through the vast array of words issued by the Business and Defense Services Administration to state its program, we construe that program will be something like Medieval torture where the patient is reduced to near unconsciousness or death and then is

given a brief reprieve before the screws are again applied.

Distribution

These are claims that the current method of distribution is making small business smaller and large business larger. There are also reports that the House Small Business Committee may investigate the nickel industry. However, the producers of nickel are to the best of their abilities fairly distributing limited stocks in the face of great demand.

There are also claims tossed wildly into the press that the stockpile is robbing the consumers of their normal supply. Actually the greater share of the material going into the stockpile was produced in facilities developed at Government expense for the purpose of feeding the stockpile. Much of that material is produced at premium prices as one can quickly discover when buying diverted nickel.

Defense Stocks

Only the custodians of the Government metal reserves can tell if we are in a sufficiently healthy position defensewise to allow greater diversions of nickel to consumers, with an extension of the period allowed for stockpile accumulation. Nevertheless, a quick reduction of stockpile buying, a census of actual and potential nickel requirements and added impetus to research would be most beneficial to our economy in the long as well as the short-term view.

It is reasonably certain that more nickel will be progressively freed by the Government for consumers, but it will remain scarce for at least another year or two and we will hazard a guess that as rapidly as its oversupply is forecast new uses will be developed so that it will be a long time before any nickel buyer decides his inventory is so large he will refuse an allotment.

Address at 41st Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1956.

MORE COPPER CONSUMERS WILL SEEK SUBSTITUTES IF INCREASE IN SUPPLY DOES NOT LOWER PRICES

World Production of Red Metal in 1956 Expected to Top Demand;
More Stabilized Market Would Benefit Both Users and Producers

By M. C. STIREWALT, Vice President, Central Illinois Public Service Co.

I FEEL that the understatement of of the year would be that "present conditions are unsettled, the copper market confused, and future possibilities unpredictable."

At the 1955 N. A. P. A. Convention, the nonferrous metals committee predicted a break in the price by mid-year 1956. The prediction came true, but not until the second quarter and not until after some records as to the high price had been broken, and only after the price increased to the highest level in 80 years.

Another prediction, or statement, was that even at the price a year ago we could not continue to purchase copper for certain uses, and that for the good of the supplies and the users that something should be done to stabilize the situation.

We certainly did not know what was ahead in the way of prices. If we had we would have been even more disturbed.

Copper Price Criticism

Any criticisms as to the price of copper, as far as I am concerned, have been intended strictly as constructive criticism.

We realize that our good friends in the copper industry have many problems just as we have, and feel that most of them would prefer to market copper at price levels reflecting the joint best interests of copper producers and users. We also realize that not the least of their problems are labor and political conditions in some of the producing countries.

We know that our problems would be greatly decreased, not only financially, but when attempting to estimate costs of construction maintenance and operating, by a more sound and stabilized market, and feel that problems of the copper industry would also be greatly benefited in the long run by bringing this about.

Addresses by Mr. Stirewalt and Mr. Emigh at the 41st Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1956.

As to predictions for the future, even if I were an expert it would seem quite hopeless.

As we all know, many of the experts have been baffled by the copper situation for some time.

It is estimated that increasing production capacities in the United States, Canada, Africa and Chile could mean over 200,000 tons added to world production in 1956, and more than 100,000 tons in each 1957 and 1958 provided that there are no major strikes in the copper mining industry to disrupt production. This should mean that production in 1956 will exceed the demand. The fear of strikes should be lessened by the continued increased production capacity.

It is predicted that by production exceeding the demand that prices will be reduced, and that if they are not, more and more users will find substitutes and that much of the business lost to substitutes will not be recovered.

Many industries feel that qualities of copper cannot be duplicated in substitute metals. However, substitutes can do a good job in a lot of places even though they are not equal in quality.

It is also predicted that increased uses of substitutes could be of considerable help in having the supply exceed the demand, and that old law of supply and demand, which is generally considered to be quite sound, will again have quite a bearing on the market price.

Copper Prices May Stabilize Under 40c But Over 30c Level of 1953-54

By EUGENE D. EMIGH, JR., Purchasing Agent
The American Hardware Corporation

SECOND quarter brass mill buying has fallen off 20 per cent and ingot buying is mostly hand-to-mouth. The production cut back in automobiles, farm machinery and home appliances has reduced the volume of new orders placed. Foundries and manufacturers are receiving inventories and revising production schedules. Many purchase orders for copper-bearing metals have been cancelled or deliveries lengthened in anticipation of further copper price reductions. One Vally Mill is working 32 hours per week.

In the past 60 days foreign copper prices have fallen steadily and domestic producers are expected to reduce prices soon. Increased mine production and larger scrap intake balanced world-wide supply and demand in April. Expected production

of fire refined copper, zinc and alloy metals should be more than adequate to meet industrial needs for the coming months. Number 2 copper scrap has fallen from 45c to 35c and ingot makers are buying cautiously. Brass mills are buying little or no scrap in the open market and are checking carefully before accepting customer scrap returns. Evidence that the bottom has not yet been reached is the cautious buying policy of brass mills and ingot makers.

The brass and bronze price structure is tied closely to the world supply of copper, zinc and alloy metals. Supply and demand factors are sometimes overshadowed by political factors and stockpiling at home and abroad continues to disturb the market. A major mine strike or a minor war could tip

(Continued on page 10)

ALUMINUM PRICE RISE POSSIBLE THIS SUMMER BUT LONG RANGE TREND DOWNWARD AS OUTPUT INCREASES

Free Supply Through 3rd Quarter Likely If There Is No Stockpile Call; Heavier 4th Quarter Demand Based on Mild Economic Upswing

By NORMAN SCHOWALTER, Vice President of Purchasing, West Bend Aluminum Co.

IN the few minutes that I have been allotted, I will not bore you with figures or statistics.

There is a saying that for every action, there is a reaction. Can it be that in the aluminum industry the pendulum is swinging from one of short supply, allotments, and abnormally long lead time to a period of "How much do you want and when do you want it?" What are the probable factors which are bringing about this change:

1. Deferment and cancellations by ODM in the stockpiling program of aluminum.

2. Softening in demand in such heavy usage industries as automotive and consumer durables.

3. Increased production from existing facilities and expansion programs being completed ahead of anticipated completion date.

It appears very probable that 1956 production will exceed that of 1955 by 10 per cent as against the 7 per cent increase in 1955 and a similar 7 per cent increase having been forecast for 1956. Imports from Canada (our principal import source) are likewise being forecast at about 30 per cent above 1955.

Supply Outlook

It is my opinion that aluminum will be in free supply through the third quarter providing, as expected, there is no stockpile call. However, it is my opinion that demand for aluminum will rise in the fourth quarter based on a mild economic rise starting this fall and no Government stockpiling. I do not believe that aluminum will "tighten up" in the sense that there will be a general scarcity. Consumers should be able to obtain all of the aluminum when they need it. Power shortages or a world conflict would, of course, alter these opinions.

Expansion programs announced by

Address at 41st Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1956.

METALS, JUNE, 1956

the aluminum industry project a 67 per cent increase in aluminum production by 1960, which increased production is being planned to take care of the stepped-up demand for aluminum in automobiles, all types of building and construction, and the packaging industry, besides increased usage in innumerable other industries.

Expansion Programs

I feel that it should be mentioned that there is also a great deal of activity in the world market for aluminum. At the present time sixteen aluminum producing countries are expanding production facilities. The principal ones are Canada, Norway, India, Japan, Austria, West Germany, Italy and Great Britain. In virtually all of these countries, with the exception of Canada and Norway, their domestic production is consumed in their home markets.

Another point that should be brought to your attention is the increased activity for the past several years by the copper industry and the partial marriage to the aluminum industry. Revere and Anaconda are now factors in the field by virtue of their own operations. Kennecott and Kaiser have an association which allies the two industries, and most recently Cerro de Pasco, a substantial non-ferrous metals producer in Peru, has acquired the facilities of Fairmont Aluminum Company of Fairmont, West Virginia, the leading independent producer in the United States of aluminum sheet and coil.

A 'World' Metal

In my opinion, this recent trend will have a profound effect on the aluminum market of the future. More and more, aluminum must be thought of as a world metal in the same way as we have for many years considered copper as being a world metal. Hence, domestic supply and demand will definitely be more and more related to world supply and demand. Like-

wise, from the standpoint of price, it is apparent that as aluminum takes its rightful place in the category of nonferrous metals, the pricing policy may well be changing.

Possibly, we can sum up the present situation as follows:

1. Regarding production and availability, by quoting an official of one of the large aluminum producers — "While the outlook in the aluminum industry is good, with demand holding up, it will not be too long before customers' requirements will be met, bringing about keen competition."

Price Outlook

2. Regarding price, it appears to me that I will need to do my own forecasting, so here it is:

With all of the expansion programs which are underway in the United States, in Canada, and throughout the world, resulting in a terrific increase in the production of aluminum, the long range trend on the price of aluminum should be downward. Short range, however, it can well be that we will see another price increase after wage negotiations in the aluminum industry have been completed this summer. As I have previously commented in the NAPA Bulletin, 1955 earnings of the prime producers were substantial, and I cannot agree with them that the price increase put into effect in March was at all necessary.

Now that it has taken place, I raise these questions:

- a. Is aluminum being priced on the basis of what the traffic will bear?
- b. What about the cost reductions coming from technological improvements and mill economies?
- c. Will the primary producers of aluminum be able to justify the increase which is being forecast to come this summer?

NO MAJOR CHANGES IN LEAD AND ZINC PRICES SEEN AS LONG AS STOCKPILE BUYING ABSORBS SURPLUSES

Possible Acquisition of Both Metals Abroad by Commodity Credit Corp.
And Demand for Higher Import Duties May Influence Trend of Quotations

By J. J. SHARKEY, Assistant Director of Purchasing
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

IN keeping with the agreed policy of our committee, I will not present detailed statistics on the past performance of lead and zinc and will confine my comments to the indicated availability of these metals at the present time and the outlook over the balance of this year.

Lead Mine Output

Mine production of lead in the United States is inadequate to meet demands from consumers and we must therefore continue to depend on secondary production and imports to supplement our mine production. In recent years, the supplies of lead available to domestic consumers consisted of approximately one-third from each of these three sources.

The larger part of our imports of refined lead last year came from Mexico, Australia, and Yugoslavia. The bulk of imports in the form of ore, matte, etc., came from Canada, Peru, South Africa, and Australia. Total imports of both refined and ores in 1955 were higher than in 1954.

There was also some increase in mine production in the United States as well as an increase in secondary recovery in 1955.

Stocks of refined lead held by smelters and refiners increased during March of this year, and as of April 1st totalled 41,800 tons as compared to 32,355 tons on hand a month earlier. Some increases in consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks are also reported.

Production of lead in March of this year in the United States was the highest in twelve years; the total of primary and secondary amounting to 54,174 tons.

1956 Supply Should Meet Needs

Barring any prolonged work stoppages in the industry in the United States or elsewhere, sufficient lead

should be available from mine production, secondary production, and imports during the year 1956 to take care of all consuming requirements; and provided the United States Government continues to purchase surplus lead of domestic origin for stockpiling purposes, there probably will not be much change in the domestic price level.

Slab Zinc Production

Production of slab zinc in the United States in 1955 totalled 959,000 tons as compared to 804,425 tons in 1954.

Imports of slab zinc in 1955 amounted to 196,000 tons against 157,000 tons in 1954.

Imports of zinc in ores and concentrates in 1955 totalled 491,000 tons as compared to 454,000 tons in 1954.

Stocks of zinc on hand at primary and secondary reduction plants as of January 1, 1956 amounted to 40,979 tons as compared to 120,451 tons at the end of 1954. The statistics for the month of April, 1956 show U. S. stocks of slab zinc increased about 7,900 tons to 48,000 tons as result of a decline in shipments to consumers.

Consumption of slab zinc in 1955 amounted to 1,079,000 tons, an increase of approximately 22 per cent over 1954.

The galvanizing industry continued as the largest consumer of zinc, their consumption amounting to approximately 440,000 tons during the year 1955, while the Die Casting Industry in 1955 consumed approximately 392,000 tons of zinc.

Production of slab zinc during the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 268,332 tons compared with 254,232 tons last year and only 217,767 tons in 1954. The first quarter production of this year is the highest first quarter output on record.

It is expected domestic mine production will continue unchanged during 1956 barring any work stoppages, and this supply plus imports will be ample to take care of all demands from consumers; and as long as the United States Government continues to purchase zinc for stockpiling purposes there is not much likelihood of any important change in the domestic price level in the near future.

The supplementary program involved the purchase by the United States Government of 300,000 tons of zinc for stockpiling purposes. It is estimated about 210,000 tons has been purchased by the Government, leaving 90,000 tons still available.

There is some possibility lead and zinc may yet be exchanged for other commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation and some part of these industries continue to demand an increase in import duties on these metals. Such factors would have an influence on future price trends of lead and zinc in the United States.

Copper Price Seen Stabilizing at Point Under 40c a Pound

(Continued from page 8)

the balance sufficiently to reverse the downward price trend as strikes did a year ago. Brass producers count on lower prices, based on 36c to 40c copper, to regain a favorable competitive position with aluminum and stainless steel. Ingot makers and brass mills look forward to prices stabilized at a much lower level by June.

As a forecast, copper prices are expected to stabilize at a point under 40c but probably will not settle to the 1953-54 level of 30c. Some experts believe that the current low prices constitute a short-term adjustment. If they have guessed right, price increases over a longer period may be the result of world-wide strike shortages and industrial revival.

Address at 41st Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1956.

NEW YORK TIN PRICE RANGING FROM 90c TO \$1 LB. SEEN IN 1956 BARRING WORLD CRISES OR STRIKES

Market Held Influenced by Effectiveness of International Agreement,
Date of Texas City Smelter Shutdown; Supplies Should Meet All Needs

By RALPH C. MOFFITT, Director of Purchases, U. S. Steel Corporation

SINCE the latter part of January, tin prices have been relatively stable at between \$.95 and \$1.02 per pound, f.o.b. New York, for 3 months' delivery, with a premium for spot delivery averaging about \$.02 per pound.

Tin prices this year will be governed largely by 3 factors:

1. The effectiveness of the International Tin Agreement.

2. The date on which the United States Government ceases operation of the Texas City Tin Smelter and its rate of tin production until that date.

3. World political developments and labor conditions in tin-producing countries.

Buffer Stocks

Ratification of the International Tin Agreement was formally completed when Indonesia deposited its signature to the Agreement in London on May 16, 1956. If effective, the Agreement, which is designed to bring world supplies of tin into balance with demand by controlling exports, should operate so that tin prices will eventually fluctuate between \$.90 and \$1.00 per pound. Under the terms of the Tin Agreement, a manager will be appointed who will have the authority

Address at 41st Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1956.

to purchase up to 25,000 gross tons of pig tin for a buffer pool when prices are below \$.90 per pound, and to sell pig tin when prices are over \$1.00 per pound, thereby stabilizing prices between these levels.

Latest advices from Washington indicate that a bill will shortly be passed by Congress which will permit the Texas City Tin Smelter to operate to January 31, 1957.

Texas City Smelter

Should the Texas City Smelter continue to operate for the balance of this year at the recent rate of about 1,800 gross tons of pig tin per month and that tonnage continue to be "insulated", demand for open market tin may temporarily slightly exceed the available supply. However, in view of the pending discontinuance of Government operation of the smelter, it seems likely that its tin production may well be curtailed somewhat. This would allow a small surplus of tin, produced from the concentrates that would become available, to overhang the market until the International Tin Agreement can be made effective in controlling exports.

Political, Labor Factors

Political disturbances in the Middle East and the threats of strikes in Malaya by tin mine workers and dock workers have been factors recently

in causing prices to appear erratic. Until these disturbing factors are eliminated, we should continue to look for sudden, sharp price increases and declines.

Supply of tin in 1956 and the foreseeable future should be adequate to take care of all requirements. Should serious world political crises occur, the United States strategic stockpile of tin is reported to contain up to a 7-year supply for the United States. Requirements of tin for 1956 should be approximately the same as during 1955.

Consumption

It is extremely hazardous to predict long-range tin consumption as the trend for lighter tin coatings on tin plate continues, but at the same time, the quantity of tin plate produced is expanding. Producers of tin plate are carrying out extensive research programs for the purpose of replacing tin with aluminum, plastics, lacquer coating, nickel alloys, and others. Although some progress has been made, the real future of such substitutes remains to be seen.

Barring serious world crises or strikes, the price of tin during the balance of 1956 should remain within the \$.90 to \$1.00 per pound, f.o.b. New York range with the tendency being on the low side.

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FURTHER WEAKENING IN U. K. COPPER PRICES SEEN POSSIBLE IF NO WORK STOPPAGES OCCUR IN U. S.

Long-Term Tin Outlook Held Satisfactory in View of International Agreement;
Lead and Zinc Demand Eases but Market Quotations Are Expected to Hold Steady

June 5, 1956

COPPER prices continued to plunge downwards here during May, and at one time showed a drop of just over £140 a ton from the peak figure reached earlier in the year. Once quotations had gone below £300 a ton, however, resistance to the decline began to develop and at the moment of writing the market looks firmer again.

This is hardly surprising after a fall of such dimensions, but has to be admitted that there are quite a number of people who would not feel any great surprise if over the next months prices were to sag again, especially if the wage negotiations of the big producers in the United States are settled without any stoppage of production.

It is more than ordinarily difficult at the moment to try and estimate the level of demand for copper over the remaining months of this year. The setback in the motor car industry in the United States has undoubtedly shaken confidence far beyond the shores of America, but an objective analysis of the position suggests that there is really no undue cause for alarm, and provided that sentiment does not become unreasonably depressed, the falling away in demand for basic commodities should not be very substantial. In the same way, the great publicity given to economic problems in the U. K. at the present time is having a discouraging effect on buyers generally, but here, too, although consumption is certainly quieter in some directions than it was six months ago, there are large areas of the country's trade

By L. H. TARRING

London, England

where activity continues at a high level and if the Government can check inflationary influences and preserve the value of the pound without too drastic further measures, it may be found that 1956, even if not as good a year as 1955, has nevertheless overall made quite a good showing.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the present nervousness has developed shortly before the peak holiday season which normally tends to be a period of quieter trading, as the two factors may interact and give an impression of weaker markets than the basic situation really warrants.

It is assumed that U. S. domestic

producers have held their price unchanged at 46 cents per pound, despite the drop in world values of the metal to much below these figures, in order not to be accused of trying to depress the price immediately prior to, or during, wage negotiations. The R. S. T. group, on the other hand, have made a further cut in their quotation during the month, bringing it down from £350 to £320 a ton c.i.f. U. K. This has been well above the open market price recently, and the continuance of dual pricing here remains a matter of some concern to the consuming industry.

The chairman of London Electric Wire Company & Smith Ltd. at the company's annual meeting recently, commented: "The existence of two prices for copper sold in the U. K., one fixed by a single producer and

U. K. COPPER STATISTIC

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports a decline in stocks of blister and an increase in refined copper at the end of March compared with end of February. totals being 15,930 (16,311 tons) and 67,846 tons (55,323 tons) respectively; of the latter 38,504 tons were held by consumers and 4,361 tons were held in London Metal Exchange warehouses. Imports during the month totalled 26,453 tons of refined and production was 10,945 tons of primary refined and 10,285 tons of secondary.

Consumption during March totalled 57,269 tons; full details are given in the following table:-

	Mar. 1956	Jan.-Mar. 1955	1956
UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire (1)	20,925	54,658	64,739
Rods, Bars & Sections	1,713	4,375	5,193
Sheet, Strip & Plate	5,317	17,039	15,691
Tubes	4,298	12,027	13,110
Castings & Misc. ..	650	1,500	1,950
ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire	1,723	4,929	5,120

Rods, Bars & Sections	12,018	41,374	37,172
Sheet, Strip & Plate	11,461	35,646	33,764
Tubes	2,210	5,474	6,001
Castings & Misc. ...	6,676	17,458	20,284
Copper Sulphate ...	4,628	10,341	13,768

TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	71,619	204,821	216,792
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Copper Content of Output	57,269	162,773	173,673
Consumption of Refined Copper (2) ..	43,913	120,829	130,523
Consumption of Copper & Alloy Scrap (3) (Copper content)	13,356	41,944	43,150

Note: (1) Consumption of H.C. Copper and Cadmium Copper Wire Rods for Wire and production of Wire Rods for Export. (2) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

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AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD			ZINC		
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11	77 16 11	77 16 11
1955 Averages ..	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3	89 12 3	89 12 3
1956												
January	392 4 7	378 13 10	392 14 1	814 4 4	788 13 2	815 0 11	118 11 4	116 10 0	100 18 9	97 13 2	97 13 2	97 13 2
February	403 16 11	389 2 10	404 3 10	805 10 6	774 0 11	797 3 4	119 7 6	118 8 5	100 8 1	96 7 6	96 7 6	96 7 6
March	419 11 8	410 7 7	420 0 6	805 10 9	780 9 6	807 8 7	121 2 6	118 13 11	101 11 2	98 13 11	98 13 11	98 13 11
April	374 12 9	369 0 6	375 0 6	764 5 6	759 17 0	764 17 6	115 14 3	114 18 9	98 4 10	96 16 2	96 16 2	96 16 2
May	332 15 5	326 9 4	333 2 9	748 10 3	747 15 3	749 1 10	111 10 11	109 16 11	94 16 4	92 17 7	92 17 7	92 17 7

the other determined in a free market, presents serious difficulties . . . There are advantages and disadvantages in both methods of pricing, but there can be nothing but condemnation for conditions which permit of the two methods being in operation at the same time." Unfortunately as far as can be gathered, neither of the two big Rhodesian groups involved seems inclined to change its viewpoint.

World Tin Pact

Indonesia having finally ratified the International Tin Agreement now that it looks pretty certain that the U. S. Government smelter will close down at the end of January next, it might have been thought that the tin market would display a pretty steady appearance, but in fact prices fell quite a bit during the past month, the drop at one time amounting to some \$30 a ton, bringing quotations near to the bottom of the middle range of prices envisaged under the Control Agreement (in which no marketing activities would be undertaken by the buffer stock.

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

According to reports received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, stocks of tin in the U. K. increased during March from 2,671 tons at the end of February to 3,804 tons at the end of March. Imports during the month totalled 730 tons, and consumption (full details of which appear below) totalled 1,825 tons.

As there is some uncertainty as to the scale on which the U. S. A. will require to buy concentrates to keep the Texas City smelter operating until January next, it is difficult to form an opinion of the supply outlook, but the tendency is to believe that concentrates would be bought at a lower rate than in the last year or two as there are no doubt some stocks to be worked off. Latest unconfirmed reports that purchases amount to between 5,000 and 8,000 tons seem to lend some color to this viewpoint, always provided that these represent the full quantities likely to be bought.

As it seems inevitable that some months must elapse before the Control Agreement can get into full operation and as it is obvious that the buffer stock cannot start buying tin

until it has accumulated some cash with which to do so, there is a possibility that the tin market may go through a rather easy period during the Summer months.

The spot supply position on both sides of the Atlantic seems to be relatively easy at the present time, although stocks in London Metal Exchange warehouses in recent weeks have fallen by some 25 per cent to under 1,200 tons.

A strike of dockers at Penang during May proved to be very short-lived so that the flow of supplies from that important source was not seriously interrupted. With the powerful machinery of the International Agreement now available, it seems reasonable to believe that even if some temporary uncertainty over prices should persist, the long-term outlook can be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Although at times lead prices on the London market have dropped a little, under the influence of the recent weakness in copper, there are grounds

(Continued on page 19)

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United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1956, under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1952, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1954 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3¼c lb.
Copper plain wire	12¼%
Copper brazed tubes†	5.25 lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12¼%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, fine dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.

Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.40c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc†	2.80c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic metallic†	2.80c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1½%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds†	23½%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¼c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic†	17.20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire†	19c lb. & 9½%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	33c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12¼%
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ¼ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1957 and 5% on June 30, 1959, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.

U. S. PRODUCER COPPER AT 46c, SMELTERS AT 40c; NO INDICATION OF HOW LONG 6c SPREAD WILL LAST

Fabricators Curtail Output; Brass Ingots Cut 1c—2½c Lb.; Lead and Zinc Steady as Gov't Buys Metals for Stockpile; Tin Lower; Quicksilver Down

June 6, 1956

THERE was no clear indication of how long the present wide spread in domestic copper prices would continue as trading got under way in June. Producers still maintained their electro copper price at 46.00c a pound, delivered, with custom smelters quoting 40.00c, which level was established on May 29. Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange on June 1 finally reversed their downward trend (touching £291 on May 29, equivalent to 36.375c a pound) and climbed back up to £312 on June 6, equivalent to 39.00c a pound. On May 28 the Rhodesian Selection Trust dropped its electro price for British consumers to £320 (40.00c a pound) from the previous level of £350 (43.75c a pound).

Brass and bronze ingot prices, on May 22, were reduced 1.00 to 2.50c a pound, reflecting lack of consumer demand for ingots and lower prices ingot makers had been paying for scrap. But scrap since then, reflecting the upward trend on the LME, also reversed its trend and No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap moved up to 32.00c a pound on June 6.

Demand for lead and zinc was on the light side but prices were unchanged at 16.00c a pound New York for lead and 13.50c for Prime Western zinc at East St. Louis. Tin prices were easier, with Spot Straits on June 6 quoted at 93.875c a pound New York as against the last previously quoted level in this space of 97.25c on May 14.

Aluminum was firmly maintained at 25.90c a pound for the 99 per cent plus ingot but secondary aluminum ingot prices continued to sag. The New York silver quotation of 90.75c a pound, established on April 19, still prevailed on June 6. Quicksilver was easier at \$262 to \$264 per flask, and platinum steady at \$103 to \$110 an ounce.

Producers at 46.00c

No change in the producers' price of 46.00c a pound appeared likely; every one of the larger producers had sold its June output so that aside from the disparity in price between them and the custom smelters' 40.00c level, there did not seem to be no justification at present for a lower quotation. Trade factors kept in mind the possibility of a strike at the big copper mining and processing companies in July in the event present labor negotiations end in failure. Most of the labor contracts expire June 30.

Producers were finding it difficult

LATE NEWS, PRICE CHANGES

Copper: U. S. May copper statistics, in tons, with April totals in parentheses: refined output, 142,445 (140,032); deliveries, 140,727 (139,927); stocks end of month, 53,443 (54,887.)

Rhodesian Selection Trust reduced its U. K. copper price from £320 to £300 a long ton (37.50c a pound), effective June 18.

Phelps Dodge and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers signed a 3-year labor contract, effective July 1. Some 7,000 workers at the N'kana Mine of the Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., went on strike June 18; the mines produces nearly 15,000 tons of copper a month.

Brass Ingots: Most brass and bronze ingot prices reduced 1.00c to 5.00c a pound June 18.

Copper Scrap: Custom smelters paid 32.00-32.50c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap, June 14.

Tin: Spot Straits tin quoted at 94.625c a pound New York, June 18; prompt metal quoted at 94.50c.

A bill to extend operation of the U. S. Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City to January 31, 1957, approved by Congress; now awaits Presidential action.

Ratifying countries of International Tin Agreement met in London June 28; pact may become operative July 1, with International Tin Council — governing body of the agreement — probably meeting July 2.

Lead, Zinc: Government confirmed it was bartering U. S. farm surpluses for foreign lead and zinc. It is estimated between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of such foreign metals involved.

Silver: New York silver price reduced to 90.25c an ounce June 15.

Quicksilver: Spot quicksilver quoted at \$260-\$262 per flask, June 14.

to determine how much of their July output will be taken up.

Most brass mills have curtailed their production schedules and these cuts, coupled with the fact that new business has been coming in slowly, have necessitated the use of less copper and also lessened the need of their carrying large inventories. It was believed that with producers maintaining their 46.00c level, their regular customers, the independent fabricators, were likely to take their time in covering their July requirements, especially in view of the fact that custom smelter copper is freely available at 40.00c a pound delivered for June shipment and prompt shipment from abroad can be had at a slightly lower level.

Two Fabricators Cut Prices

Most major fabricators continued to base their prices for copper and brass products on the basis of copper at 46.00c a pound. They have been meeting a good deal of competition from imported material. But two fabricators, Titan Metal Manufacturing Co. and Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp., on May 28, reduced their prices to reflect copper at 43.00c. They also cut their brass mill scrap buying prices on the same basis.

There were reports that some customers of brass mills, in order to

circumvent the high 46.00c-base copper price, were trying to buy the cheaper 40.00c custom smelter copper and turn it over to brass mills on a toll basis for processing. The smelter price was about 14.50c a pound below the 90-year high of 54.50c a pound of last mid-March.

Lead, Zinc for Stockpile

The General Services Administration again entered the market for lead and zinc of domestic origin for shipment to the national stockpile. Tenders by producers had to be submitted by June 7, with delivery of the metals completed by August 15.

There was a moderate consuming demand for lead from domestic consumers, with most of the inquiries and orders for metal for June shipment. Consumers as yet had not shown much interest in July lead. The business placed for June delivery was about equally divided between the spot New York price of 16.00c and the June average price.

The new provision of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, which provides that foreign lead and zinc acquired by barter or exchange for U. S. surplus farm commodities by the Commodity Credit Corp. must go into the supplementary stockpile, may in fact have a beneficial effect in that it might firm up the world prices for the metal. Previously, the CCC was permitted to dispose of materials acquired by barter as opportunity offered. Under the new provision the metals may only be released by a Joint Resolution of Congress, so that foreign lead and zinc now acquired under the program is insulated from the market.

Zinc Shipment Dip, Stocks Up

Zinc statistics for May reflected the effect on consumption due to the sharp cutbacks by the automobile industry and the uncertainty of the strike situation in steel. Shipments of all grades of zinc to consumers dropped to 59,085 tons in May from April's 74,788 tons, and were the smallest for any month since August, 1954. May output of all grades totaled 81,238 tons as against 88,657 tons in April, while stocks increased to 59,577 tons at the end of May from 47,907 tons at the end of April. Unfilled orders on producers' books at the end of May amounted to 34,003 tons, a decrease of 12,103 tons.

Zinc Market Quiet

The zinc market was relatively quiet with most inquiries and orders generally for relatively small lots for June shipment. Consumers were not keen to cover their July requirements until they knew whether the steel industry will escape a strike in July. The price situation was unchanged.

(Continued on page 16)

Domestic Metal Review

(Continued from page 15)

at 13.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade.

Domestic Tin Market

Domestic tin prices have been moving up and down (mainly downward), reflecting trends in London and at Singapore. Spot Straits tin at New York was quoted at 93.875c a pound on June 6 as compared with 97.25c on May 14, the last previously quoted price in this space.

The high for the May 14-June 6 period was the 97.625c registered on May 16 and the low was 93.625c on June 4.

Secondary Aluminum Weaker

Primary producers firmly maintained their aluminum prices, on the basis of 25.90c a pound, f.o.b., for the 99 per cent plus primary ingot. The secondary aluminum market weakened during the month in review.

Smelters' prices for their alloys generally were below the levels quoted by primary producers. There was little new business for secondary aluminum ingots, however, and indications were that quoted prices would be shaded on a firm offer.

Silver Steady

The New York silver price during the month in review displayed a good deal more stability than it had in February, March and April when

prices fluctuated several times during each month. The price of 90.75c an ounce, established on April 19, still prevailed on June 6.

Quicksilver Easier

Demand for quicksilver has slowed down and spot European metal on June 6 was quoted at \$262 to \$264 per flask of 76 pounds as compared with last previously quoted range in this space of \$268 to \$270. There were reports that the largest Italian producer, Monte Amiata, had informed its world field offices that it does not have any quicksilver available for commercial sales during the rest of this year. Trade quarters assumed that the Italian producer had committed most of its production for a barter operation.

Nickel Alloy Controls

The Office of Defense Mobilization, on the heels of a Congressional investigation into the alleged use of priority orders by some contractors to obtain nickel which was not used for defense orders but channeled into a "gray market," announced that the Government plans to put distribution controls on nickel alloy deliveries starting in the fourth quarter of this year by placing the product under the Controlled Materials System.

At present there are no "set-asides" on nickel, as there are now for copper, aluminum and steel. The ODM said the new controls for nickel would require mills to set aside certain amounts of the scarce metal for defense use.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

"from the producer through to the fabricator," is designed to find out whether the huge expansion of the industry in the past five years has resulted in greater or lesser competition, Rep. Celler said.

Aluminum Stockpile Deliveries

Primary aluminum producers will not be called upon to make deliveries to the Government during the last half of 1956, the ODM announced on May 17.

Tungsten, Uranium Buying

Uranium buying from domestic producers will be continued by the Government almost five years past the present deadline. But it will pay somewhat less than at present and may not take all that is offered. The Atomic Energy Commission announced a new buying program to take effect after the present plan expires March 31, 1962. Under the new program a set price of \$8 per pound of uranium oxide will be paid, which is believed to be somewhat less than present negotiated prices between AEC and producers.

Congress, on May 25, was urged by Interior Assistant Secretary Wormser to continue for the time being a special purchase program for tungsten, but only on a more limited scale.

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Daily Metal Quotations in May, 1956

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter
(In Cents Per Pound)

	Copper			Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc		Alum- inum		Anti- mony		Silver	
	Producers' Price	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro Refinery F. o. b. Lake Del.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. F. o. b. E. St. Louis	Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. F. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% F. o. b. Latredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
MAY															
1	46.00	45.50	45.45	46.00	97.75	97.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
2	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.875	97.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
3	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.75	97.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
4	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.625	97.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
5	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	.....	.....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	.....
7	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.875	97.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
8	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.375	97.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
9	46.00	45.25	45.20	46.00	98.125	98.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
10	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.25	97.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
11	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.25	97.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
12	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	.....	.....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	.....
14	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.25	97.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
15	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.25	97.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
16	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.625	97.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
17	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.25	97.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
18	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.125	97.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
19	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	.....	.....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	.....
21	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	96.875	96.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
22	46.00	45.00	45.20	46.00	97.125	97.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
23	46.00	43.00	44.20	46.00	97.25	97.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
24	46.00	43.00	44.20	46.00	96.50	96.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
25	46.00	43.00	44.20	46.00	96.375	96.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
26	64.00	43.00	44.20	46.00	.....	.....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	.....
28	46.00	42.00	43.70	46.00	95.75	59.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
29	46.00	40.00	42.70	46.00	94.625	94.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
30	46.00	40.00	42.70	46.00	93.875	93.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
AV.	46.00	44.221	44.806	46.00	96.994	96.853	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
HL.	46.00	45.50	45.70	46.00	98.125	98.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75
LO.	46.00	40.00	39.70	46.00	93.875	93.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	33.00	90.75

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British Metal Markets

(Continued from page 13)

for believing that so long as the U. S. market is pegged at 16 cents per pound, with the knowledge of stockpile support in times of slack industrial demand, quotations here are unlikely to sink much below \$110 to \$112 a ton.

Lead Demand

Demand for lead is probably somewhat below the peak here at the present time, but it has not fallen away as sharply as that of some of the other metals. Indeed it has been a

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

Production of English refined during the month totalled 8,498 tons and consumption (full details of which appear below) totalled 14,042 tons of imported virgin and 7,304 tons of English refined.

	Mar. 1956	Jan-Mar. 1956	1955
Cables	9,183	25,916	27,996
Batteries - As Metal	2,530	7,986	7,570
Battery Oxides	2,539	7,626	7,706
Tetraethyl Lead	1,891	5,402	5,774
Other Oxides & Compounds	2,261	7,364	6,635
White Lead	850	2,894	2,901
Shot	444	1,176	1,281
Sheet & Pipe	5,987	18,653	17,855
Foil & Collapsible Tubes	416	1,321	1,343
Other Rolled & Extruded	634	1,982	1,943
Solder	1,155	3,545	3,302
Alloys	1,178	4,031	3,770
Misc. Uses	1,031	3,457	3,160
Total Consumption	30,099	91,353	91,236
of which:			
Imported Virgin Lead	14,042	53,699	46,753
English Refined	7,304	15,794	21,125
Scrap Including Remelted	8,753	21,860	23,358

feature of the lead situation here in the last two or three years that business has been less liable to the sudden fluctuations than has been the case in a number of other metals and commodities.

It is obvious that there is no very burdensome surplus of supplies in this country, otherwise it is hard to believe that there would be a backwardation of £2 to £3 a ton in Metal Exchange quotations, and there is no doubt that the recent slowing down in U. S. demand has been one of the most potent factors influencing sentiment on this side of the Atlantic.

Zinc Market Easier

On balance an easier tone has characterized the zinc market here in recent weeks, bringing prices down to a level which can be roughly equated with the U. S. domestic figure of 13.50 cents East St. Louis as, after allowing for freight and import duties, the two quotations are currently not far out of alignment. Since with zinc, as with lead, there is every prospect at present of the U. S. market remaining steady thanks to the stockpile, there seem to be no grounds for undue pessimism with regard to quotations here.

Most Commonwealth producers are quite happy with the zinc prices between £90 and £95 a ton, although as the chairman of New Broken Hill Consolidated Ltd., Mr. J. R. Govett, pointed out the other day, the spectacular rise in ocean tramp freight rates during the past 18 months (bringing them to double what they were at the beginning of that period), particularly affects the company's zinc concentrates, and obviously adds to

the cost of production at consuming points.

It is also interesting to note that in Mr. Govett's view, while there has been some disappointment at prices quoted by the London Metal Exchange "which have such a great influence on the price structure of metals in every country" not having been based on a larger turnover, there are major difficulties in establishing a more representative market with surplus stocks gravitating towards the U. S. A. Although the day-to-day fluctuations of the Metal Exchange are sometimes harassing to the consumer industry, movements during 1955 had conformed very closely to the improved statistical position of the metals concerned (lead and zinc).

U. K. ZINC CONSUMPTION

Full consumption details, as reported by the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, are given below:

	Mar. 1956	Jan-Mar. 1956	1955
Brass	10,175	32,151	30,755
Galvanising	8,766	28,222	27,693
of which:			
General	2,961	8,934	8,962
Sheet	2,580	9,132	8,094
Wire	1,802	5,848	5,702
Tube	1,423	4,308	4,935
Roller Zinc	2,078	5,686	5,980
Zinc Oxide	2,497	8,658	7,926
Zinc Diecasting & Forming Alloy	3,347	10,707	10,321
Zinc Dust	789	2,992	2,332
Misc. Uses	998	3,041	2,990
Total	28,650	91,457	87,997
of which Virgin Zinc:			
High Purity (99.99%)	8,848	11,670	11,571
Electro and High Grade (99.95%)	5,414	17,059	17,893
Prime Western g.o.b. and debased	10,531	38,810	33,148
Remelted Zinc	496	1,526	1,455
Brass & other Copper Alloy Scrap (Zinc Content)	5,155	12,939	14,348
Scrap Zinc Metal Alloy Residues etc. (Zinc Content)	3,206	9,453	9,582

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade	Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic	C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic	C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Taoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic	Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake
B. & M.	Anasconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic			
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic	Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic	B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic	N. H. E.	Naasau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic	A M CO	United States Metals Refining Company	Fire Refined High Conductivity
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic	R H C		
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic			
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic	Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic	• • • (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
M U F	Mufulla Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic	K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic	M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic	P. D. M.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	
A. L. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewishohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic	R	United States Metals Refining Company	
L. N. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic			
P * D	Philps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic			
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic			
R E C	Rhodana Corporation	Electrolytic			
B O R	Rudnick Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic			
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic			
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
OFIC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic			

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Official List of Approved Refiners Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.	Mufulla Copper Mines, Ltd.
Anasconda Copper Mining Co.	Norddeutsche Affinerie
Andes Copper Mining Co.	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Philps Dodge Corporation
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	Raritan Copper Works
Chile Copper Company	Rhodana Corporation
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	Rudnick Bakra i Topionice
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
Kennecott Copper Corp.	United States Metals Refining Co.
Lewin Metals Corp.	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1955								
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	-16,362	-12,375
Mar.	231,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	229,774	12,305	251,791	233,645	219,960	- 9,712	+19,125	+ 9,413
June	232,058	11,898	240,499	248,449	209,945	+ 3,416	-10,015	- 6,599
July	167,746	8,379	159,499	149,643	219,643	+16,626	+ 9,698	+26,324
Aug.	195,394	10,138	208,974	200,049	230,022	- 3,441	+10,379	+ 6,938
Sept.	236,949	13,788	248,481	262,118	228,002	+ 2,256	- 2,020	+ 236
Oct.	245,462	11,439	244,255	246,898	227,261	+12,646	- 741	+11,905
Nov.	229,736	9,304	239,963	248,827	218,519	-1,283	- 8,819	-10,025
Dec.	214,114	11,713	250,349	247,222	221,331	-24,522	+ 1,643	-21,710
1955 Total	2,613,662	133,065	2,728,309	2,744,391	221,331	+18,418	- 8,552	-11,112
1956								
Jan.	233,897	11,250	237,300	242,425	217,315	+ 7,847	- 4,016	+ 3,831
Feb.	228,409	11,355	243,458	236,841	225,686	- 193	+ 9,371	+ 9,178
Mar.	243,676	14,293	258,462	261,814	225,827	- 493	- 859	-1,352
Apr.	233,577	14,521	254,462	242,244	238,125	- 6,364	+12,298	+ 5,934

In U. S. A.

1955								
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	- 1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,599	122,129	120,205	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,042	11,731	135,042	125,169	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....
June	90,645	11,295	130,881	133,739	38,533	.....	- 4,807	.....
July	31,346	7,614	51,182	60,143	36,293	.....	- 2,240	.....
Aug.	67,990	9,364	98,732	90,516	49,350	.....	+13,057	.....
Sept.	96,343	12,739	139,880	145,590	53,625	.....	+ 4,275	.....
Oct.	99,514	10,279	127,865	134,844	49,738	.....	- 3,887	.....
Nov.	94,287	7,888	133,711	142,830	48,736	.....	- 1,002	.....
Dec.	93,186	10,912	145,423	139,512	61,554	.....	+12,818	.....
1955 Total	1,036,702	124,760	1,467,448	1,446,354	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....
1956								
Jan.	96,732	10,353	123,917	130,431	50,016	.....	-11,538	.....
Feb.	89,326	11,697	127,917	139,383	47,053	.....	- 2,963	.....
Mar.	99,681	12,596	144,627	141,590	51,595	.....	+ 4,542	.....
Apr.	95,400	13,585	140,032	139,927	54,887	.....	+ 3,292	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1955								
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	-14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	103,764	148,973	.....	+ 4,636	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,210	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	134,732	574	116,749	108,476	176,620	.....	+18,544	.....
June	141,413	603	108,317	114,710	171,412	.....	- 5,208	.....
July	135,900	765	109,659	89,500	183,350	.....	+11,938	.....
Aug.	127,406	774	110,242	109,533	180,672	.....	- 2,678	.....
Sept.	140,606	1,049	108,601	116,528	174,377	.....	- 6,295	.....
Oct.	145,948	1,160	116,490	112,051	177,523	.....	+ 3,146	.....
Nov.	135,089	1,419	107,097	105,997	169,783	.....	- 7,740	.....
Dec.	120,928	801	104,926	107,710	159,777	.....	-10,006	.....
1955 Total	1,576,960	8,305	1,260,861	1,298,037	159,777	.....	-21,752	.....
1956								
Jan.	137,165	897	113,502	111,994	167,299	.....	+ 7,522	.....
Feb.	138,918	1,808	115,541	97,458	179,633	.....	+12,334	.....
Mar.	143,995	1,697	114,435	120,224	174,232	.....	- 5,401	.....
Apr.	138,177	936	114,430	102,317	183,238	.....	+ 9,006	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.88	30.24	43.00
Feb.	25.46	29.88	33.00	44.03
Mar.	31.49	29.93	33.222	46.00
Apr.	30.59	29.98	36.00	46.00
May	29.72	30.00	36.00	46.00
June	29.94	30.00	36.00	.....
July	29.92	30.00	36.00	.....
Aug.	29.69	30.00	37.81	.....
Sept.	29.75	30.00	43.00	.....
Oct.	29.80	30.00	43.00	.....
Nov.	29.88	30.00	43.00	.....
Dec.	29.88	30.00	43.00	.....
Aver.	29.15	29.27	37.522	.....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del Valley
(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.75	30.48	50.22
Feb.	25.804	29.75	33.00	52.07
Mar.	33.269	29.866	33.667	53.11
Apr.	31.18	29.965	36.00	48.88
May	29.785	30.00	36.00	44.221
June	29.875	30.00	36.00	.....
July	29.846	30.00	36.00	.....
Aug.	29.375	30.00	40.14	.....
Sept.	29.50	30.00	50.00	.....
Oct.	29.606	30.00	45.99	.....
Nov.	29.75	30.00	45.84	.....
Dec.	29.75	30.00	49.42	.....
Aver.	29.35	29.944	39.38	.....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.625	30.00	30.12	43.00
Feb.	24.625	30.00	33.00	43.783
Mar.	32.00	30.00	33.56	46.00
Apr.	32.23	30.00	36.00	46.00
May	Nom.	30.00	36.00	46.00
June	30.125	30.00	36.00	.....
July	30.125	30.00	36.00	.....
Aug.	30.125	30.00	37.46	.....
Sept.	30.125	30.00	43.00	.....
Oct.	30.125	30.00	43.00	.....
Nov.	30.125	30.00	43.00	.....
Dec.	30.038	30.00	43.00	.....
Aver.	29.47	30.00	37.51	.....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	-218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	-285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	-201,362
1953						
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	-85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	-74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	-67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	-52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	-57,423
Apr.	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	-54,667
May	349,796	33,210	306,504	123,039	102,810	-46,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	-31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	-26,537
Aug.	369,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	-16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	-56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	-53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,997	137,076	114,392	-47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	-22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	-61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	-83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	-92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	-103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	-102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	-90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	-109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	-131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	-115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	-99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	-84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,006	-78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,287	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,711	-97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,923	-77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	135,746	-78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	118,839	-36,436

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	7,090	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,393	11,047	14,522
Feb.	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,509	5,153	3,653	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497
Mar.	9,187	11,954	29,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921
Apr.	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	12,162	17,233
May	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805
June	9,883	11,178	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	.....
July	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	.....
Aug.	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,193	5,093	7,137	10,100	12,197	.....
Sept.	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,642	10,641	15,037	.....
Oct.	8,531	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,356	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	.....
Nov.	9,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	.....
Dec.	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	.....
Total	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,370	129,798	127,449	154,714	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments (Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736
Feb.	24,580	24,656	22,487	15,026	18,467	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	26,349	24,948
Mar.	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	29,590	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310
Apr.	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,955	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808
May	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,663	22,269	23,708	23,437
June	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,996	25,098	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,848	23,141	.....
July	26,877	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	.....
Aug.	27,894	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,639	25,285	21,907	20,156	21,684	27,018	.....
Sept.	27,390	19,025	28,641	16,208	23,811	22,286	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,849	.....
Oct.	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	.....
Nov.	29,282	21,666	21,781	18,488	31,749	23,644	23,441	21,860	23,061	25,102	.....
Dec.	27,206	23,562	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,938	20,541	21,274	21,446	.....
Total	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	308,563	382,878	277,736	271,251	243,233	298,406	.....
Aver.	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,618	23,145	22,694	21,936	24,867	.....

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,374	885,174	926,448
1954				
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241	835,472
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,071	83,300
Feb.	5,339	185	77,968	83,492
Mar.	6,656	220	86,894	93,769
Apr.	5,644	190	83,320	89,154
May	4,606	199	86,019	90,824
June	5,192	189	84,011	89,392
July	4,678	169	28,496	33,343
Aug.	5,028	125	62,982	67,235
Sept.	6,928	130	83,213	90,271
Oct.	6,552	195	85,445	92,192
Nov.	6,188	184	84,681	91,053
Dec.	6,758	179	81,638	88,575
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Jan.	6,674	163	87,682	94,519
Feb.	6,688	164	82,560	89,412

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1954				
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00
June	35.57	34.07	32.32	31.61
July	37.39	35.89	34.04	33.06
Aug.	39.93	38.43	36.40	34.24
Sept.	43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21
Oct.	39.48	37.98	36.69	35.83
Nov.	40.08	38.58	36.33	36.34
Dec.	42.75	41.25	38.79	38.71
Av.	37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70
1956				
Jan.	42.39	40.89	38.42	38.26
Feb.	43.35	41.85	39.35	38.65
Mar.	45.77	44.27	41.77	41.02
Apr.	41.65	40.15	37.65	38.15
May	36.06	34.56	32.06	32.50

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 80%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1954				
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18
June	34.79	33.29	27.77	20.63
July	36.83	35.33	30.15	22.535
Aug.	39.74	38.24	32.67	23.76
Sept.	43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96
Oct.	39.468	37.968	32.22	22.80
Nov.	40.08	38.58	33.15	22.63
Dec.	43.58	41.22	34.84	24.22
Av.	36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35
1956				
Jan.	42.39	40.89	35.22	24.51
Feb.	43.35	41.85	34.72	24.79
Mar.	45.77	44.27	36.46	27.76
Apr.	41.65	40.15	34.40	24.49
May	36.06	34.56	29.58	19.89

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1952	25,339	532,778	558,117	43,560	492,091
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954					
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total		551,618	632,770		475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250
October	30,753	53,747	84,500	29,913	52,062
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370
December	28,855	50,448	79,303	31,089	48,171
Total		547,153	639,872		531,339
1956					
January	31,089	51,306	82,395	32,469	49,746
February	32,469	49,475	81,944	41,450	39,411
March	41,450	54,174	95,624	52,089	39,344

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sun-dries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	262	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	275	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	....	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,825	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,785
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,766
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)

Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	14.192	13.26	15.00	16.16	
Feb.	13.50	12.82	15.00	16.00	
Mar.	13.404	12.94	15.00	16.00	
Apr.	12.64	13.91	15.00	16.00	
May	12.75	14.00	15.00	16.00	
June	13.413	14.11	15.00	....
July	13.683	14.00	15.00	....
Aug.	14.00	14.06	15.00	....
Sept.	13.74	14.60	15.12	....
Oct.	13.50	14.975	15.50	....
Nov.	13.50	15.00	15.70	....
Dec.	13.50	15.00	15.56	....
Av.	13.485	14.06	15.14	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)

Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	19.192	18.26	20.00	21.16	
Feb.	18.50	17.82	20.00	21.00	
Mar.	18.404	17.94	20.00	21.00	
Apr.	17.64	18.91	20.00	21.00	
May	17.75	19.00	20.00	21.00	
June	19.413	19.11	20.00	....
July	18.683	19.00	20.00	....
Aug.	19.00	19.06	20.00	....
Sept.	18.74	19.60	20.12	....
Oct.	18.50	19.975	20.50	....
Nov.	18.50	20.00	20.50	....
Dec.	18.50	20.00	20.56	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	1,571	1,788	1,478	2,005
Feb.	1,162	1,422	1,647	1,305
Mar.	1,202	1,194	1,321	1,313
Apr.	1,245	1,150	1,281	1,281
May	1,455	1,391	1,572	....
June	2,004	1,834	1,794	....
July	2,528	2,288	2,024	....
Aug.	2,707	2,481	2,774	....
Sept.	2,852	2,728	3,039	....
Oct.	2,825	2,667	3,036	....
Nov.	2,173	2,410	2,622	....
Dec.	1,890	1,796	2,556	....
Total	23,614	23,149	25,147	....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti- monial lead	Total Stocks
1954							
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	67,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	76,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,682	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059
1956							
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	9,893	150,822
Feb. 1	70,690	19,082	1,764	25,632	24,080	8,389	149,637
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,519	32,355	9,095	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	16,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	10,690	171,194

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	46,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560
December	29,363	24,136	53,499	3,150	56,649
Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
January	27,184	15,704	42,888	6,346	49,234
February	28,569	16,528	45,097	4,577	49,674
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,252	51,262

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably understate the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

METALS, JUNE, 1956

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949	1953
Nov. 16...12.50	Jan. 7...14.50
Nov. 21...12.00	Jan. 12...14.00
1950	Feb. 2...13.50
Mar. 9...11.00	Mar. 4...13.00
Mar. 14...10.50	Mar. 10...13.50
Apr. 20...10.75	Apr. 7...13.00
Apr. 26...11.00	Apr. 16...12.50
May 4...11.25	Apr. 21...12.00
May 10...11.50	Apr. 29...12.50
May 11...12.00	May 18...12.75
June 23...11.50	May 19...13.00
1951	May 26...13.15
June 28...11.00	June 11...13.50
July 12...11.50	July 20...13.75
July 13...12.00	July 23...14.00
Aug. 15...13.00	Sept. 16...13.50
Aug. 21...14.00	1954
Sept. 1...15.00	Jan. 18...13.00
Sept. 8...16.00	Feb. 18...12.50
Oct. 2...19.00	Mar. 9...12.75
Oct. 31...17.00	Mar. 10...13.00
1952	Mar. 26...13.25
Apr. 29...18.00	Mar. 29...13.50
May 2...17.00	Apr. 1...13.75
May 12...15.00	Apr. 12...14.00
June 23...15.50	June 2...14.25
June 24...16.00	June 16...14.00
Oct. 7...15.00	Oct. 26...14.25
Oct. 14...14.00	Sept. 7...14.50
Oct. 22...13.50	Sept. 15...14.75
Nov. 3...14.00	Oct. 4...14.875
Nov. 10...14.25	Oct. 5...15.00
Nov. 11...14.50	1955
Nov. 20...14.25	Oct. 23...15.00
Nov. 24...14.00	15.50
Dec. 22...14.25	Oct. 26...15.50
Dec. 29...14.50	Dec. 29...16.00
Dec. 31...14.75	1956
	Jan. 4...16.50
	Jan. 13...16.00

*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling.
**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	11,572	14,691	14,902	8,389
Feb.	10,736	14,798	12,204	9,095
Mar.	11,484	11,985	12,385	10,289
Apr.	11,248	11,977	11,740	.....
May	10,764	11,882	11,055	.....
June	14,335	9,798	10,233	.....
July	14,247	12,210	9,779	.....
Aug.	14,748	12,279	7,252	.....
Sept.	15,877	14,168	7,461	.....
Oct.	15,742	14,846	8,085	.....
Nov.	16,498	14,573	9,263	.....
Dec.	16,116	14,789	9,893	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	2,937	3,768	4,529	5,045
Feb.	3,682	4,257	4,777	5,888
Mar.	5,353	4,475	6,202	5,526
Apr.	5,027	4,470	5,343	.....
May	6,497	4,373	4,737	.....
June	9,270	3,796	4,792	.....
July	5,259	5,991	1,153	.....
Aug.	4,668	6,455	2,946	.....
Sept.	5,509	5,869	6,650	.....
Oct.	5,100	5,532	8,016	.....
Nov.	5,400	5,364	7,985	.....
Dec.	3,060	5,255	6,907	.....

Total 61,762 59,875 64,037

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ammunition	11,697	3,776	4,074
Bearing metals	7,571	2,415	2,243
Brass & bronze	7,986	2,679	2,598
Cable covering	31,906	10,879	11,376
Calking lead	13,953	4,055	4,305
Casting metals	3,330	1,074	867
Collapsible tubes	3,346	1,137	1,133
Foil	874	199	383
Pipes, traps and bends	6,918	2,284	2,229
Sheet lead	8,178	2,671	2,558
Solder	18,572	5,881	5,875
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	47,335	15,489	14,745
(oxides)	44,345	14,122	13,545
Terne metal	344	144	70
Type metal	5,476	1,845	1,935
Total	212,931	68,741	67,936
Pigments:			
White lead	3,849	1,124	1,449
Red lead and litharge	21,081	6,998	6,654
Pigment colors	3,529	1,057	1,255
Other*	2,141	788	699
Total	30,600	9,967	10,057
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	47,565	15,849	15,279
Misc. chemicals	509	138	63
Total	48,065	15,987	15,342
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	1,473	433	480
Galvanizing	411	102	116
Lead plating	269	87	47
Weights and ballast	1,387	424	475
Total	3,440	1,046	1,118
Other Uses Unclassified	4,283	1,257	1,125
Total Reported	299,419	96,998	95,578
Estimated unreported consumption	3,000	1,000	1,000
Grand Total	302,400	98,000	96,600
Daily average†	3,323	3,379	3,116

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Feb. 29, 1956*	Net receipts in March	Consumed in March	Stocks Mar. 31, 1956
Soft lead	81,573	56,040	60,338	77,275
Antimonial lead	38,643	27,892	25,401	41,134
Lead in alloys	8,710	3,911	4,405	8,216
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,691	1,868	1,938	1,621
Total	130,617	89,711	92,082	128,246

* Revised.
† Excludes 3,039 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 457 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	March			
	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap
Metal Products	33,752	24,904	4,390	1,938
Pigments	9,591	9	.....	.....
Chemicals	15,317	25	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	772	346	.....	.....
Unclassified	906	117	15	.....
Total	60,338	25,401	4,405	1,938

* Excludes 3,039 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 457 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)			
	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,786	29,062	31,012
Feb.	25,837	28,926	30,125
Mar.	29,442	33,225	30,099
Apr.	25,820	28,656	28,186
May	28,637	31,092	.....
June	28,574	32,627	.....
July	25,968	26,994	.....
Aug.	25,671	26,954	.....
Sept.	30,631	34,291	.....
Oct.	30,123	34,121	.....
Nov.	30,142	34,820	.....
Dec.	28,840	29,689	.....
Total	335,837	370,794	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo				
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)				
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Feb.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Mar.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Apr.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
May	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
June	34.50	28.50	28.50	.....
July	34.50	28.50	28.50	.....
Aug.	34.50	28.50	30.66	.....
Sept.	34.50	28.50	33.00	.....
Oct.	34.50	28.50	33.00	.....
Nov.	33.68	28.50	33.00	.....
Dec.	28.50	28.50	33.00	.....
Av.	33.93	28.50	30.18	.....

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1956		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S.* (s.t.)	24,555	20,416	16,052
Canada (s.t.)	12	1	.....
Denmark	778	1,193	168
France	6,011	4,808	2,501
Italy†	860	690	.....
Netherlands	2,762	1,892	.....
Norway	403†	1,433	212
Sweden	228	847	1,224
Switzerland	522	381	563
U. K. (l.t.)	10,313	12,083	17,512
India† (l.t.)	1,257	799	.....

EXPORTS			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S.* (s.t.)	40	32	.....
Canada (s.t.)	4,888	3,856	4,007
Denmark	396	549	61
France	1,754	648	1,781
Italy†	300	.....	.....
Netherlands	257	181	.....
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	2
Northern Rhodesia† (l.t.)	1,981	1,107	.....
Australia† (l.t.)	9,596	.....	.....

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
‡ Revised.
†† Includes lead alloys.
* Refined.

French Lead Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Metric Tons)			
	1956		
	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Ore (gross weight)	38,196	11,266	9,522
Greece	2,227	1,332	.....
Italy	787	.....	.....
Algeria	1,017	47	886
Fr. Morocco	31,161	9,885	8,636
French Equat. Africa	2,031	.....	.....
Tunisia	973	2	.....
Non-argenti-ferous	17,755	2,501	4,435
Belgium	402	.....	311
Germany W.	1,200	.....	925
Algeria	44	10	9
Fr. Morocco	7,483	1,480	1,627
Tunisia	8,574	1,011	1,562
Other countries	52	.....	1
Antimonial lead	482	482	.....

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)			
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
	1956		
	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	47,531	17,512	7,623
Australia	26,043	10,999	3,250
Canada	11,403	2,775	2,053
Belgium	2,910	1,085	400
Yugoslavia	400	.....	50
United States	901	901	.....
Peru	2,500	625	1,300
Other countries	3,374	1,127	570

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1949, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign area also is included. (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Domes- tic	Shipments		Gov't Acct	Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Domestic					
1950	TL 94,221	810,354	849,246	13,189	123,256	935,691	8,884	74,795	2,494	
1950	Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,658	82,974				
1951	TL 8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553	
1951	Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568				
1952	TL 21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627	
1952	Mo. Avg.	80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,691				
1953										
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,685	165,623	29,437	2,530	
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	68,896	180,843	35,466	2,552	
Total	971,191	818,880	14,326	42,338	877,508	877,508			2,661	
Monthly Avg.	80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126					
1954										
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,094	28,943	2,429	
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,089	201,100	31,702	2,296	
Apr.	201,100	70,255	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	81,702	2,342	
May	200,740	73,645	61,859	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,624	2,376	
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	6,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385	
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,475	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,232	
Aug.	198,027	71,810	68,188	1,526	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,059	2,316	
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004	
Oct.	175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163	
Nov.	162,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671	
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,105	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747	
Total	.....	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808				
Monthly Avg.	72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067				2,379	
1955										
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,844	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777	
Feb.	117,152	78,977	60,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820	
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877	
Apr.	90,837	83,786	69,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793	
May	74,579	86,177	83,836	3,802	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780	
June	63,184	84,458	92,212	1,492	5,335	99,039	48,603	57,231	2,815	
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,036	2,738	
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	888	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738	
Sept.	46,084	83,448	85,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	45,167	52,278	2,781	
Oct.	42,187	89,449	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,868	61,746	2,886	
Nov.	43,868	85,616	91,585	280	1,561	93,426	38,068	64,560	2,921	
Dec.	38,058	92,578	87,010	684	1,968	99,657	40,979	72,908	2,986	
Total	.....	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,496	87,200	1,114,316	.....	.....	.....
Monthly Avg.	85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860				2,825	
1956										
Jan.	40,979	90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,830	60,717	2,913	
Feb.	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	45,255	2,977	
Mar.	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,038	53,070	2,958	
Apr.	40,038	88,664	74,789	1,177	4,370	80,795	47,007	46,106	2,955	
May	47,907	81,238	59,085	287	10,196	69,565	59,577	34,003	2,620	

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

	Bureau of Mines By Industries (Short Tons)					Total
	Galvan- izers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,087	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,151	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,849
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,940
November	38,116	38,616	13,455	3,952	3,636	98,275
December	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755
1956						
January	38,148	36,554	13,097	4,442	3,665	95,906
February	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,602	90,918

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	12.596	9.76	11.50	13.46
Feb.	11.48	9.375	11.50	13.50
Mar.	11.024	9.66	11.50	13.50
Apr.	11.00	10.25	11.93	13.50
May	11.00	10.29	12.00	13.50
June	11.00	10.96	12.25	....
July	11.00	11.00	12.50	....
Aug.	11.00	11.00	12.50	....
Sept.	10.18	11.44	12.96	....
Oct.	10.00	11.50	13.02	....
Nov.	10.00	11.50	13.00	....
Dec.	10.00	11.50	13.00	....
Av.	10.857	10.69	12.305	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	13.946	11.11	12.85	14.81
Feb.	12.83	10.725	12.85	14.85
Mar.	12.379	11.01	12.85	14.85
Apr.	12.35	11.60	13.28	14.85
May	12.35	11.64	13.35	14.85
June	12.35	12.31	13.60	....
July	12.47*	12.35	13.85	....
Aug.	12.60	12.35	13.85	....
Sept.	11.53	12.79	14.31	....
Oct.	11.35	12.85	14.37	....
Nov.	11.35	12.85	14.35	....
Dec.	11.35	12.85	14.35	....
Av.	12.207	12.04	13.655	....

*East of Continental Divide

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,615	29,192	29,779
Feb.	25,286	28,814	29,568
Mar.	29,001	33,451	28,650
Apr.	26,084	27,741	25,348
May	27,551	29,237	....
June	29,665	31,467	....
July	23,012	23,695	....
Aug.	22,102	23,261	....
Sept.	30,413	30,080	....
Oct.	28,543	29,460	....
Nov.	27,901	31,516	....
Dec.	29,344	28,683	....
Total ..	324,517	346,597	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,008	5,661	21,878	40,547
Feb.	13,124	5,075	21,437	39,636
Mar.	14,679	6,173	24,840	45,692
Apr.	13,767	6,074	23,436	43,277
May	13,563	5,842	25,200	44,605
June	13,840	5,652	24,044	43,536
July	13,400	5,340	22,643	41,383
Aug.	14,426	5,868	22,339	42,633
Sept.	13,830	5,834	22,490	42,154
Oct.	13,332	5,339	22,496	41,167
Nov.	12,676	5,532	21,347	39,555
Dec.	12,644	5,250	21,721	39,615
Total	162,289	67,640	273,871	503,800
1956				
Jan.	13,830	5,017	21,701	40,548
Feb.	13,975	5,236	23,460	42,671
Mar.	15,058	5,740	27,310	48,108
Apr.	14,172	5,197	24,650	44,019

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	861	12,300	14,667	27,828
Feb.	792	12,077	14,558	27,427
Mar.	887	13,187	17,241	31,315
Apr.	940	12,417	15,329	28,686
May	987	12,037	15,908	28,932
June	900	11,918	15,609	28,427
July	828	10,925	14,030	25,783
Aug.	821	12,109	13,883	26,813
Sept.	906	11,676	14,294	26,876
Oct.	924	11,635	15,005	27,564
Nov.	762	11,731	13,482	25,975
Dec.	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Jan.	780	11,633	14,113	26,526
Feb.	1,006	12,100	14,648	27,754
Mar.	1,152	13,232	16,667	31,051
Apr.	978	11,927	16,310	29,215

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In fine ounces)		
	Eastern States	Western States	Total
1952			
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428 1,886,036
1953			
Ttl.	1,529	1,689,668	273,479 1,964,676
1954			
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853 151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000 142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794 1,831,741
1955			
Jan.	208	138,773	58 139,039
Feb.	156	134,363	72 134,591
Mar.	203	147,862	2,674 150,739
Apr.	162	145,103	15 145,280
May	144	147,595	7,287 155,026
June	156	139,993	20,668 160,817
July	140	92,322	39,661 132,123
Aug.	171	119,327	40,931 160,429
Sept.	170	139,811	52,153 192,134
Oct.	182	140,812	43,486 184,480
Nov.	168	144,837	35,530 180,535
Dec.	166	143,827	5,000 148,993
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535 1,884,186
1956			
Jan.	121	132,919	1,977 135,017
Feb.	154	130,264	866 131,284
Mar.	198	135,597	34 135,829

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production* (A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541
February	2,753	2,851	5,604
March	3,560	2,780	6,340
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674
September	2,840	2,855	5,695
October	2,432	3,889	6,321
November	3,087	2,775	5,862
December	3,180	3,652	6,832
Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
January	3,249	4,159	7,408
February	3,615	4,033	7,648
March	3,790	3,550	7,340
April	2,898	3,191	6,089

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)			
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111
1954 Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140
1955				
January	20,618	36,385	2,988,704	12
February	11,882	37,040	2,951,241	7
March	15,987	39,770	3,570,772	413
April	10,540	36,590	3,238,813	1
May	13,086	35,539	3,381,060	1,062
June	13,592	35,350	3,033,664	2,591
July	9,997	32,910	2,331,064	5,098
August	12,360	38,100	2,723,552	5,477
September	11,517	37,180	2,927,151	6,954
October	15,152	35,540	3,145,297	6,704
November	12,476	36,040	2,963,360	4,735
December	11,831	37,556	2,849,045	750
Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804
1956				
January	4,664	30,880	2,869,878	316
February	12,252	32,430	2,967,837	82
March	16,536	34,730	3,218,261	6

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)					
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247
Feb.	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483
Mar.	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339
Apr.	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434
May	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138
June	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758
July	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161
Aug.	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296
Sept.	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332
Oct.	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089
Nov.	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252
Dec.	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056
Total	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvases.

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	84.44	85.25	85.25	90.357
Feb.	85.25	85.25	85.25	90.90
Mar.	85.25	85.25	85.25	91.138
Apr.	85.25	85.25	87.08	90.875
May	85.25	85.25	88.928	90.75
June	85.25	85.25	89.71	...
July	82.25	85.25	90.49	...
Aug.	85.25	85.25	90.75	...
Sept.	85.25	85.25	90.795	...
Oct.	85.25	85.25	91.794	...
Nov.	85.25	85.25	91.46	...
Dec.	85.25	85.25	90.45	...
Ave.	85.183	85.25	89.116	...

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	23,419	10,918	4,564
Canada	5,111	2,281	1,085
Mexico	3,626	1,373	1,084
Cuba	2,893	2,679	120
Bolivia	522	274	189
Chile	3,074	108	903
Peru	1,592	924	270
Philippines	3,281	1,270	892
U. of S. Africa	2,964	1,932	...
Australia	321	63	...
Other countries	35	14	21

Blister copper (content)	46,175	18,376	18,287
Mexico	10,072	2,984	4,239
Chile	27,247	10,223	12,774
Peru	4,151	2,948	731
Belg. Congo	1,094	...	543
N. Rhodesia	3,611	2,221	...

Refined cathodes and shapes	51,084	18,183	19,443
Canada	20,671	7,123	5,328
Mexico	992	992	...
Chile	11,087	2,498	6,579
Peru	4,179	1,001	1,998
Belgium	551	551	...
Germany (W.)	2,352	392	1,960
Norway	2,100	475	875
Sweden	224	...	112
U. Kingdom	2,649	2,062	...
Yugoslavia	138	28	110
Belg. Congo	1,798	599	600
N. Rhodesia	4,343	2,462	1,881

Total Imports:	120,678	47,477	42,294
Crude & refined	120,678	47,477	42,294
In rolls, sheets or rods	2,905	917	1,228
Old and scrap (content)	1,579	505	486
Composition metal (cont.)	35	...	...
Brass, scrap & old (cu. cont.)	1,911	695	516

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A. B. M. S.) (Bureau of the Census; in tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	2,328	671	554
Mexico	185	55	94
Brazil	32	...	...
Chile	17	...	12
Belgium	168	168	...
U. Kingdom	1,904	448	448
Other countries	22	...	...
Scrap: Ashes, dross and skimmings	3,866	2,147	402
Semi-fabricated forms, not elsewhere specified	1,250	340	521

U. S. Copper Exports

(A. B. M. S.) (Bureau of the Census; in tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	418	94	324
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	42,696	13,319	16,076
Canada	1,373	799	307
Brazil	866	505	154
Austria	56	...	...
Belgium	24	...	...
France	18,574	5,857	6,832
Germany (W.)	6,106	1,820	2,580
Italy	4,093	2,333	1,481
Netherlands	2,744	...	952
Norway	560	280	...
Sweden	84	...	84
Switzerland	3,568	1,231	1,483
U. Kingdom	1,720	292	261
India	2,096	198	1,146
Japan	765	...	733
Other countries	67	4	63

Total Exports:	43,114	13,413	16,400
Crude & ref.	43,114	13,413	16,400
Pipes & tubes*	686	278	215
Wire, bare	2,587	1,301	749
Building wire & cable†	1,057	351	345
Weatherproof wire†	177	28	66
Insulated copper wire n.e.s.†	4,005	1,269	1,437

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper. †Gross weight; n.e.s., not elsewhere specified. *Includes plates, sheets, rods, brush copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished forms) n.e.s.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A. B. M. S.) (Bureau of the Census; in tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Copper scrap, unalloyed (a) (new and old)	6,942	3,321	1,804
Canada	2,536	1,168	912
Belgium	149	95	...
Germany (W.)	2,638	1,142	465
Netherlands	74	47	...
Switzerland	177	82	...
Japan	1,302	751	397
Other countries	66	36	30
Copper-base scrap, alloyed (b) (new and old)	12,139	5,018	3,806
Canada	273	245	4
Austria	88	88	...
W. Germany	5,673	2,105	1,478
Italy	716	114	492
Netherlands	212	42	45
Switzerland	69	13	...
U. Kingdom	333	157	25
India	176	135	16
Japan	4,571	2,104	1,746
Other countries	28	15	...

(a) Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap. (b) Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA 1946	1956
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del Valley)	11.20	14.375	40.00-46.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	16.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	18.50
New York, del.	...	...	14.00
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	95.00
Aluminum Ingot, 99%+.	29.00	15.90	25.90
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	23.00

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte, etc. (cont.)	41,528	11,234	10,900
Canada	9,951	1,857	2,565
Mexico	876	388	220
Guatemala	1,929	640	594
Honduras	672	245	103
Bolivia	3,941	...	3,034
Peru	11,632	3,814	1,872
U. of S. Africa	6,057	3,139	...
Australia	5,564	1,018	2,104
Philippines	654	133	372
Korea	176	...	...
Other countries	76	...	36
Pigs and bars	61,023	20,416	16,052
Canada	4,375	1,141	1,251
Mexico	18,534	6,733	3,911
Peru	8,136	1,410	2,726
Belgium	970	711	...
Denmark	768	167	322
Germany	168	...	...
Spain	1,735	1,157	468
U. Kingdom	115	6	...
Yugoslavia	6,228	1,213	2,976
Fr. Morocco	551	...	...
Australia	19,332	7,878	4,398
Other countries	111	...	...

Total Imports:

Ore, base bullion, ref.	102,551	31,650	26,952
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	6,632	1,888	2,508
Antimonial lead & typemetal	2,905	1,489	892
Lead content thereof	2,703	1,407	807

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Zinc ore (content)	141,393	55,728	40,916
Canada	41,861	14,719	13,152
Mexico	46,964	20,496	12,015
Cuba	434	174	83
Guatemala	3,343	1,173	1,644
Honduras	727	128	291
Bolivia	3,290	1,548	754
Chile	6	...	6
Peru	34,039	11,288	9,371
U. of S. Africa	806	397	...
Australia	9,774	5,784	3,532
Philippines	113	21	66
Other countries	36	...	2
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	48,065	17,238	12,177
Canada	25,765	9,929	6,038
Mexico	4,069	1,817	590
Peru	807	...	807
Austria	1,179	386	110
Belgium	6,611	1,502	1,967
Germany (W.)	1,007	396	279
Italy	1,517	359	606
Netherlands	338	7	...
Switzerland	168	...	...
U. Kingdom	500	166	222
Belg. Congo	3,919	1,444	1,334
Australia	1,120	1,120	...
Japan	1,065	112	224

Total Imports:

Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	189,458	72,966	53,093
Dross and skimmings	203	153	50
Old & worn out	56	7	6

World Production of Copper (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1951	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,254	.....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952	961,886	258,863	60,874	422,493	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,351	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954	85,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	.....	2,570	32,321	4,222
1955	863,721	302,984	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	356,577	43,153
1956	86,931	26,303	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,532	1,739	1,906	7,926	3,245
Jan.	89,078	25,088	4,495	38,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	10,099	2,189	4,744	16,597	3,341
Feb.	98,171	26,701	4,362	38,341	1,950	25,449	1,216	14,274	2,383	780	11,392	2,265	5,935	28,936	4,063
Mar.	93,669	25,202	4,946	38,510	2,434	24,951	1,297	8,355	2,252	740	10,906	1,335	4,114	33,467	4,468
Apr.	95,042	25,718	4,677	38,785	2,616	24,642	1,236	11,772	2,487	743	8,096	1,953	4,501	35,801	4,639
May	90,645	27,465	5,402	38,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	5,855	2,252	4,308	35,166	2,700
June	31,846	26,481	5,425	38,081	2,738	22,841	1,328	9,418	2,200	717	10,810	2,305	4,300	34,306	4,548
July	67,990	27,844	4,829	36,949	2,613	24,944	1,231	10,946	2,976	763	11,623	1,623	4,760	28,943	4,737
Aug.	96,343	27,592	4,745	30,914	2,544	24,096	1,470	11,396	2,793	682	11,557	.....	.....	33,087	4,411
Sept.	99,514	27,783	5,816	37,427	2,055	23,371	1,439	10,806	2,151	694	11,543	2,552	3,770	36,149	4,368
Oct.	94,287	27,392	5,999	40,699	2,554	24,143	1,308	12,728	2,544	782	11,868	3,010	4,826	28,749	3,844
Nov.	93,186	32,850	5,501	19,232	2,610	22,973	1,010	13,871	2,794	814	11,872	2,301	1,804	31,676	4,066
1956	96,732	30,063	6,040	30,475	593	23,826	1,329	13,597	2,436	456	11,133	1,893	.....	32,887	3,808
Jan.	89,326	26,867	4,965	37,426	2,492	21,106	1,259	11,437	1,872	792	11,029	.....	.....	33,545	2,924
Feb.	99,681	31,658	7,107	38,556	2,500	23,949	.....	12,281	2,313	821	10,590	.....	.....	32,049	.....
Mar.	95,400	.....	6,438	.....	2,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,988	.....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported or except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. (i) Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1951	496,874	162,712	219,352	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952	532,778	183,389	248,551	58,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,382	217,298	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953	533,683	166,356	225,075	55,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,991	1,813,773
1954	46,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
1955	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162,773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,800	1,877,841
1956	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,168	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,355	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	158,826
Jan.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,999	6,023	12,606	4,793	6,453	7,142	3,644	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	147,142
Feb.	50,308	14,332	19,995	5,978	7,102	6,850	14,512	4,304	5,771	6,994	3,395	17,182	1,904	2,355	672	160,754
Mar.	50,274	15,615	16,739	5,294	6,737	5,855	15,713	3,583	6,078	6,787	3,411	22,368	.....	2,134	1,792	156,371
Apr.	45,435	15,886	21,840	5,364	6,642	7,601	15,676	3,200	6,354	6,334	2,314	26,531	2,025	1,192	1,792	163,586
May	48,133	14,061	18,159	5,442	6,249	7,068	11,363	3,169	5,929	7,288	2,087	21,427	4,957	1,903	1,680	158,678
June	23,550	7,237	17,255	5,598	7,120	3,108	10,077	4,117	4,844	7,758	3,724	15,930	3,746	2,231	1,680	118,347
July	36,912	11,492	19,301	5,329	7,638	4,826	10,345	2,579	4,357	7,047	3,860	23,682	2,976	2,541	1,680	144,655
Aug.	50,453	14,323	18,382	5,323	9,032	6,568	13,910	3,805	6,421	5,687	3,851	25,833	3,236	2,706	1,680	171,200
Sept.	53,747	15,326	17,225	5,760	8,777	7,044	15,387	4,828	5,709	6,260	3,579	21,946	.....	1,944	1,568	169,100
Oct.	52,623	12,587	17,576	5,473	8,468	5,891	17,503	3,741	6,133	7,799	3,785	18,820	.....	2,535	1,456	164,390
Nov.	50,448	12,553	18,637	7,038	8,030	6,730	16,806	4,031	5,267	7,208	3,946	21,113	1,414	3,790	1,456	168,467
1956	51,306	12,723	17,587	7,730	8,731	7,014	16,218	3,772	5,399	6,210	3,929	24,196	4,967	2,070	1,456	167,308
Jan.	49,475	11,999	16,510	6,497	9,446	6,241	15,743	3,688	5,202	4,708	4,239	16,392	4,572	1,307	1,232	157,250
Feb.	54,174	.....	17,876	6,142	.....	6,383	14,562	3,164	5,319	7,187	4,009	.....	3,505	2,500	1,680	.....
Mar.	52,976	.....	15,186	6,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
1951	921,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	.....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,219
1952	961,430	228,140	61,466	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,948	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
1953	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,438	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,087	86,833	101,003	28,379	2,228,017
1954	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,817	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	208,433
1955	868,242	218,510	60,477	16,982	234,396	122,245	184,906	90,987	14,356	28,866	48,769	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
1956	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,978	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,905	9,891	2,660	206,691
Jan.	79,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,739	10,244	14,723	7,372	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,221	8,792	8,745	2,660	190,540
Feb.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	19,096	11,275	16,867	9,031	6,879	2,422	3,165	2,003	1,457	10,863	9,378	2,744	218,922
Mar.	83,786	21,301	5,136	1,770	19,279	10,582	16,409	7,392	6,393	2,519	4,168	2,198	1,421	10,750	7,737	2,632	203,478
Apr.	84,177	21,600	5,271	1,870	20,280	11,219	16,955	8,870	6,639	2,609	4,460	2,337	1,369	7,639	8,508	2,698	206,521
May	84,458	20,565	5,173	1,224	19,837	10,715	16,476	6,480	6,480	2,628	3,854	2,227	1,285	7,141	8,837	2,604	202,444
June	84,400	21,789	5,297	1,725	19,561	10,463	16,818	5,902	6,802	2,737	4,238	2,251	1,338	11,223	10,413	2,660	207,697
July	84,877	22,029	5,168	1,880	19,190	10,185	16,566	6,751	7,088	2,529	4,422	2,197	1,175	11,012	10,089	2,576	207,731
Aug.	83,448	20,598	4,967	1,754	18,863	7,603	16,496	6,609	6,323	2,621	4,451	2,121	1,198	11,227	9,817	2,464	202,860
Sept.	89,449	22,206	5,212	1,545	19,345	10,262	16,735	6,940	6,906	2,735	4,704	2,243	1,176	11,644	9,972	2,604	213,678
Oct.	87,616	21,398	5,066	818	19,244	9,848	15,708	7,442	6,183	2,846	4,501	2,185	1,142	11,600	9,860	2,576	210,265
Nov.	92,578	21,135	5,252	.....	20,079	10,332	17,061	9,316	6,420	2,886	4,492	2,258	1,147	11,654	9,972	2,632	220,043
1956	90,313	21,694	5,279	.....	20,379	11,756	16,827	6,768	6,315	2,786	4,345	2,219	1,146	15,928	9,753	2,632	222,290
Jan.	86,329	20,356	4,949	963	20,389	9,811	15,598	7,684	5,799	2,777	3,961	2,038	1,144	10,337	8,982	2,632	209,540
Feb.	91,690	22,010	5,333	1,890	.....	9,491	16,339	9,351	6,355	2,853	4,331	2,166	.....	11,702	.....	2,688	.....
Mar.	88,664	21,339	5,207	1,229	.....	.....	.....	7,882	.....	2,693	4,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,688	.....

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)
British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	55,344	61,480	76,197
Feb.	60,402	62,771	79,377
Mar.	60,084	70,185	71,634
Apr.	47,258	67,566	73,776
May	60,118	60,767	76,481
June	65,314	58,546	.....
July	68,037	64,256	.....
Aug.	67,307	99,628	.....
Sept.	77,323	107,261	.....
Oct.	72,266	93,681	.....
Nov.	61,484	75,533	.....
Dec.	61,673	77,749	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	26,887	31,173	40,987
Feb.	32,653	32,274	34,326
Mar.	30,697	39,461	29,693
Apr.	28,312	37,587	33,974
May	30,005	45,226	29,479
June	29,793	38,760	.....
July	30,437	30,816	.....
Aug.	29,492	32,270	.....
Sept.	26,298	48,036	.....
Oct.	28,958	42,912	.....
Nov.	22,269	42,061	.....
Dec.	26,937	38,410	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1955	1956	1955	1956
Jan.	49,962	49,962	47,200	54,447
Feb.	48,027	45,239	43,779	49,537
Mar.	45,679	44,288	44,176	48,667
Apr.	49,301	49,194	51,603	40,502
May	53,573	49,129	47,741	36,524
June	50,447	.....	47,791	.....
July	48,227	.....	47,399	.....
Aug.	54,562	.....	50,649	.....
Sept.	60,935	.....	55,350	.....
Oct.	60,800	.....	55,234	.....
Nov.	54,679	.....	60,065	.....
Dec.	50,678	.....	58,414	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)	1955	1956
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)		
Copper and		
copper alloys ..	127,907	38,749 31,821
U. of S. Africa ..	306	301
N. Rhodesia ..	78,861	23,956 18,328
Canada ..	19,796	5,214 4,687
Belgium ..	1,828	1,291 344
Germany (W.) ..	295	61 55
Norway ..	265	50 199
United States ..	2,165	572 442
Chile ..	16,665	5,790 4,825
Peru ..	1,326	150
Belg. Congo ..	3,650	500 1,650
Other countries ..	2,750	864 1,291
Of which:		
Electrolytic ...	80,081	22,503 17,018
Other refined ..	9,539	3,950 3,478
Blister or		
rough ..	36,807	11,860 11,131
Wrought and		
alloys ..	1,480	436 194
Total ..	127,907	38,749 31,821

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954					
December	30,570	22,962	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	328,149	251,989	580,138	448,413	131,725
1955					
January	28,636	22,582	51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098	50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894	57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045	48,146	36,008	12,138
May	31,107	23,297	54,404	39,485	14,919
June	36,163	23,904	60,067	45,367	14,700
July	26,601	19,698	46,299	31,749	14,550
August	24,731	18,390	43,121	33,255	9,866
September	36,286	24,007	60,293	47,180	13,113
October	36,309	25,276	61,585	47,519	14,066
November	35,791	25,854	61,645	48,690	12,955
December	32,953	23,108	56,061	41,130	14,931
Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
January	34,567	24,461	59,028	45,676	13,352
February	33,213	24,163	57,376	40,934	16,442
March	39,903	24,366	57,269	43,913	13,356
April	27,489	21,029	48,518	36,418	12,100

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955	1956
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)		
Zinc ore and		
concentrates ..	32,362	1,878 8,705
Zinc and		
zinc alloys ..	42,412	10,706 11,234
N. Rhodesia ..	1,940	605 413
Australia ..	2,575	600 1,775
Canada ..	15,489	2,325 2,026
Belgium ..	5,755	2,066 1,110
Germany (W.) ..	1,452	601 186
Netherlands ..	830	575 50
Norway ..	450	150
United States ..	3,985	905 2,274
Other countries ..	9,936	2,879 3,400
Of which:		
Zinc or spelter,		
unwrought in		
ingots, blocks,		
bars, slabs &		
cakes ..	42,121	10,601 11,162
Other ..	291	105 72
Total ..	42,412	10,706 11,234

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955	1956
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
(Gross Weight)		
U. S. (s.t.) ..	18,650	17,238 12,177
Canada (s.t.) ..	3	2
Denmark ..	390	420 282
France ..	1,360	392 1,224
Italy ..	199	446
Netherlands ..	933	283
Sweden ..	2,735	2,062 601
Switzerland* ..	1,818	572 1,125
U. K. (l.t.) ..	10,169	10,353 10,706
India† (l.t.) ..	3,692	2,501
EXPORTS		
U. S. (s.t.) ..	1,103	671 554
Canada (s.t.) ..	15,550	11,757 8,822
Denmark ..	18	.....
France ..	11	.....
Italy ..	1,604	2,324
Netherlands ..	828	1,158
Norway ..	3,376	2,845 4,279
Switzerland* ..	786	184 734
U. K.† (l.t.) ..	500	345 288
N. Rhodesia†		
(l.t.) ..	1,968	2,304 2,482
Australia† (l.t.) ..	2,291	.....
Belg. Congo ..	2,652	.....

* Includes scrap.

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

‡ Includes manufactures.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore				Tin Metal			
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954								
October	1,901	74	1,587	0	2,203	1,790	472	4,428
November	2,574	63	2,036	177	2,136	1,923	561	4,194
December	2,585	76	2,473	429	2,224	1,952	365	4,547
1955								
January	1,907	79	1,984	311	2,211	1,821	701	4,353
February	1,952	86	2,321	185	2,648	1,843	872	4,821
March	3,229	97	2,753	.....	2,648	2,180	648	4,706
April	2,133	87	2,650	58	966	1,794	532	4,026
May	2,100	81	2,962	.....	2,493	1,840	811	3,743
June	898	96	1,119	21	2,595	1,997	363	3,280
July	4,006	95	2,700	8	2,201	1,615	1,581	3,232
August	2,163	78	2,300	10	2,545	1,576	738	3,612
September	1,738	97	1,800	15	2,283	1,920	981	3,063
October	2,245	90	2,000	51	2,197	1,866	1,097	2,863
November	8,024	.....	.....	425	.....	2,081	577	2,955

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(Refined Copper) (In Tons)			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	21,830	15,001	22,678	26,739
Feb.	21,075	13,954	21,533	26,321
Mar.	22,432	21,075	25,181	26,830
Apr.	21,747	20,412	24,221	.....
May	20,179	23,012	23,921	.....
June	18,384	23,344	21,981	.....
July	19,996	21,582	21,286	.....
Aug.	19,886	22,000	26,424	.....
Sept.	16,777	22,684	24,943	.....
Oct.	17,675	21,661	25,658	.....
Nov.	17,101	22,981	25,340	.....
Dec.	18,703	24,935	27,312	.....
Year	235,787	252,643	290,478	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(In Pigs) (In Tons)			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	11,212	6,170	5,500	4,888
Feb.	8,710	7,560	11,882	3,856
Mar.	14,943	11,092	10,318	4,007
Apr.	14,765	9,606	11,967	.....
May	7,039	11,483	6,416	.....
June	13,434	12,018	9,897	.....
July	1,357	13,152	8,341	.....
Aug.	8,869	8,646	4,884	.....
Sept.	3,903	10,045	5,538	.....
Oct.	7,532	8,005	8,053	.....
Nov.	6,581	10,817	4,622	.....
Dec.	4,354	7,815	5,286	.....
Year	102,879	116,409	92,704	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(In ores and concentrates) (Fine Ounces)		
	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	547,951	429,704	435,047
Feb.	567,225	457,261	196,803
Mar.	849,502	411,597	328,857
Apr.	572,059	493,578	.....
May	660,724	445,054	.....
June	682,906	592,238	.....
July	1,210,045	285,350	.....
Aug.	953,379	644,932	.....
Sept.	605,188	636,992	.....
Oct.	612,874	684,301	.....
Nov.	606,274	387,147	.....
Dec.	804,213	405,719	.....
Year	8,672,340	5,873,873	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	7,668	9,081	11,078	15,981
Feb.	16,411	8,385	12,897	11,041
Mar.	10,578	11,671	12,423	12,276
Apr.	11,153	11,218	10,321	.....
May	14,726	18,407	10,911	.....
June	15,053	14,877	13,387	.....
July	13,939	15,467	12,674	.....
Aug.	7,272	14,158	13,219	.....
Sept.	8,139	14,069	13,479	.....
Oct.	8,957	11,528	14,208	.....
Nov.	9,062	13,372	14,545	.....
Dec.	9,036	13,897	14,057	.....
Year	131,994	156,130	153,199	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	18,370	17,155	22,028	21,696
Feb.	18,677	15,199	19,865	20,356
Mar.	20,693	16,550	22,215	22,010
Apr.	20,003	16,249	21,301	.....
May	20,090	16,530	21,599	.....
June	20,589	17,017	20,565	.....
July	21,595	17,917	21,769	.....
Aug.	21,703	18,755	22,029	.....
Sept.	21,157	18,023	20,898	.....
Oct.	21,888	18,871	22,206	.....
Nov.	21,051	19,662	21,398	.....
Dec.	21,899	21,922	21,135	.....
Year	247,707	213,810	257,008	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	2,603,593	2,182,386	2,280,575
Feb.	2,068,740	1,960,506	2,094,335
Mar.	2,352,392	2,413,591	2,296,504
Apr.	2,745,615	2,304,287	.....
May	2,564,919	2,235,620	.....
June	2,769,694	2,461,675	.....
July	2,717,859	2,385,654	.....
Aug.	2,840,385	2,480,607	.....
Sept.	2,804,384	2,386,385	.....
Oct.	2,461,823	2,371,890	.....
Nov.	2,823,719	2,088,991	.....
Dec.	2,364,826	2,388,627	.....
Year	31,117,949	27,696,319	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	19,502	17,716	18,959	15,906
Feb.	16,888	16,863	15,018	14,226
Mar.	14,183	17,104	19,113	16,589
Apr.	18,640	19,452	17,889	.....
May	16,120	19,953	16,808	.....
June	15,302	18,988	17,800	.....
July	11,969	19,164	16,650	.....
Aug.	13,864	18,237	16,676	.....
Sept.	14,335	17,066	15,972	.....
Oct.	16,327	16,569	13,658	.....
Nov.	19,433	18,365	15,182	.....
Dec.	19,273	19,093	17,857	.....
Year	195,836	219,280	201,583	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	17,478	16,625	22,181	15,550
Feb.	13,580	11,328	25,556	11,757
Mar.	18,307	18,199	20,178	8,822
Apr.	17,068	17,926	21,018	.....
May	15,595	13,926	14,820	.....
June	14,919	15,654	19,581	.....
July	10,068	27,582	13,522	.....
Aug.	8,594	14,934	16,581	.....
Sept.	9,423	17,298	11,793	.....
Oct.	11,862	13,064	19,836	.....
Nov.	10,685	16,224	14,164	.....
Dec.	10,809	23,277	14,607	.....
Year	158,388	206,037	213,837	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	12,517	12,765	14,387	14,985
Feb.	10,662	11,874	13,375	14,997
Mar.	12,268	13,619	15,544	15,505
Apr.	11,841	13,015	15,011	.....
May	11,610	13,458	15,352	.....
June	11,687	13,269	14,835	.....
July	11,801	12,901	14,530	.....
Aug.	11,911	13,428	14,825	.....
Sept.	12,031	13,521	13,734	.....
Oct.	12,469	14,323	14,411	.....
Nov.	12,764	14,159	14,290	.....
Dec.	12,122	14,947	14,881	.....
Year	143,693	161,79	175,173	.....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc.			
(content)	8,550	1,859	3,258
United States	4,525	1,259	1,450
Norway	3,750	500	1,691
U. Kingdom	275	100	117
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	39,298	11,041	12,276
United States	20,825	6,828	5,687
Brazil	1		
France	2,625	880	961
U. Kingdom	15,623	3,109	5,628
India	224		

Total Exports:

Crude and Refined	47,848	12,900	15,534
Old and scrap	3,225	1,423	1,241
Rods, strips, sheet and tubing	4,309	1,446	1,242

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (zinc cont.)	43,364	14,182	12,228
United States	43,364	14,182	12,228
Slab zinc	36,129	11,757	8,822
United States	26,356	9,656	7,101
U. Kingdom	9,734	2,079	1,704
Other countries	39	22	17

Total Exports:

Ore and slabs	79,493	25,939	21,050
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	728	352	56
United States	233	134	56
Belgium	82		
Germany (W.)	97	12	
Netherlands	252	142	
India	64	64	

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)

(In Tons)

	1955	1956
January	14,421	15,121
February	13,915	13,940
March	13,564	16,219
April	16,083	
May	14,761	
June	16,296	
July	13,929	
August	14,861	
September	14,638	
October	13,589	
November	13,073	
December	14,749	
Year	173,879	

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1956		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	9,512	18,376	18,287
(ore, etc., s.t.)	7,937	10,918	4,564
(ref., s.t.)	13,458	18,183	19,443
Denmark	424	50	
France (crude)	914		813
(refined)	9,086	16,117	14,283
Italy	13,139	5,384	
Netherlands	2,509	2,788	
Norway	567	279	408
Sweden	5,988	2,968	4,373
Switzerland	2,097	1,861	2,464
U. K. (l.t.)	30,074	27,268	38,749
India† (ref., l.t.)	1,158	2,091	
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)		94	324
refined, (s.t.)	13,301	13,319	16,076
Canada (refined, s.t.)	15,981	11,041	12,276
Finland‡	57	91	
Norway	1,600	965	1,292
Sweden	1,562	992	1,101
U. K. (l.t.)	1,855	2,605	926
Turkey*	600		
N. Rhodesia† (ref., & blist., l.t.)	29,381	32,029	26,771

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

‡ Includes old.

* Includes copper alloys.

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	5,386	2,605	926
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	4,384	1,392	1,182
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	14,928	3,680	5,008
Tubes	2,618	870	895
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	272	94	96
Total	27,588	8,641	8,107

Note: The above figures are as officially reported by the British Government. However, it is possible that receipts from the U. S. or other countries may have originated elsewhere and have been transhipped.

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (lead cont.)	6,703	1,965	2,242
United States	6,703	1,965	2,242
Refined lead	12,751	3,856	4,007
United States	4,294	1,469	1,196
Venezuela	44		
U. Kingdom	7,845	2,387	2,266
Japan	511		488
Other countries	57		57
Total Exports:			
Ore & refined	19,454	5,821	6,249
Pipe and tubing	2		
Lead scrap	43	2	41

French Copper Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black & cement)	1,727	813	
Belgium	102		
Belgian Congo	1,625	813	
Refined	53,308	14,283	13,822
United States	20,875	4,125	13,822
Canada	2,980	1,346	712
Peru	3		3
Belgium	11,357	3,262	2,348
Germany W.	811	102	303
Norway	817	4	51
Sweden	152		152
U. Kingdom	731	305	152
Belg. Congo	10,013	3,313	2,875
U. of S. Africa	521	511	
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	5,004	1,309	758
Other countries	44	6	
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined	55,035	15,096	13,822

French Zinc Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Ore (gross weight)	99,411	38,683	16,514
Canada	5,083		
Peru	5,875		1,268
Germany W.	1,280	750	530
Greece	1,965	279	1,141
Italy	6,365	2,573	457
Norway	229		229
Spain	15,961	5,074	4,419
Yugoslavia	3,600	3,600	
Algeria	17,002	13,652	1,850
Fr. Morocco	27,020	9,921	1,862
Tunisia	6,116	2,834	1,281
Belg. Congo	3,173		3,173
Australia	4,938		
Burma	500		
Netherlands	304		304
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	4,294	1,224	1,318
Belgium	3,840	1,115	1,075
Germany W.	248	49	199
Italy	80	60	20
U. Kingdom	2		
Algeria	24		24
Mexico	100		

French Metal Exports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	5,228	1,781	1,045
Pig Lead:			
Non-argenti-ferous	5,228	1,781	1,045
Antimonial lead	273		28
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	21		10
Copper			
Crude Copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	100	32	68

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684
August	64,864	87,206	2,176	62,677	1,904
September	67,170	39,600	2,478	62,030	1,924
October	72,197	91,192	2,302	71,689	1,789
November	75,065	90,345	2,325	75,099	1,896
December	75,275	88,287	2,255	70,950	1,817
Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
January	74,152	89,767	2,959	68,050	1,598
February	73,096	91,706	2,977	66,584	1,636
March	73,785	96,085	3,046	65,760	1,644

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	121.50	84.84	87.628	104.768
Feb.	121.50	85.04	90.75	100.586
Mar.	121.415	91.24	91.065	100.524
Apr.	101.07	96.238	91.41	99.145
May	97.387	93.51	91.38	96.853
June	92.933	94.24	93.64	....
July	81.826	96.55	96.825	....
Aug.	80.69	93.381	96.456	....
Sept.	82.275	93.536	96.256	....
Oct.	80.897	93.00	96.075	....
Nov.	83.26	91.099	97.882	....
Dec.	84.693	88.571	107.75	....
Av.	95.787	91.77	94.73	....

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028
July	65,816	59,138	3,998	691	1,989
August	87,206	77,721	5,322	844	2,412
September	89,600	80,481	5,602	692	2,824
October	91,192	82,958	4,513	727	2,994
November	90,345	80,934	5,807	743	2,861
December	88,287	78,327	6,368	713	2,879
Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
January	89,767	80,116	6,135	799	2,717
February	91,706	82,244	5,888	727	2,847
March	96,085	85,894	6,299	782	3,110

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	4,000	2,700	2,402	1,754
Feb.	3,400	3,008	2,505	1,704
Mar.	3,850	3,559	2,353	1,802
Apr.	3,750	3,006	2,103	1,803
May	3,100	2,054	1,604	....
June	3,000	1,205	851	....
July	3,000	NIL	950	....
Aug.	2,600	2,002	1,749	....
Sept.	2,700	2,404	1,751	....
Oct.	2,751	2,404	1,803	....
Nov.	2,750	2,404	1,803	....
Dec.	2,750	2,404	2,453	....
Total	37,651	27,150	22,327	....

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	58.62	60.00	64.50	64.50
Feb.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Mar.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Apr.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
May	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
June	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
July	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Aug.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Sept.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Oct.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Nov.	60.00	60.98	64.50	....
Dec.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Av.	59.885	60.46	64.50	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS

(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	91.50	91.40	81.00	106.30
Feb.	91.50	91.00	78.16	104.34
Mar.	91.50	87.88	78.00	104.23
Apr.	91.50	85.50	77.94	103.92
May	91.50	85.50	77.50	105.23
June	92.81	85.50	78.33	....
July	94.00	85.50	81.78	....
Aug.	94.00	85.50	84.59	....
Sept.	92.50	85.50	91.96	....
Oct.	92.50	83.62	94.60	....
Nov.	92.50	81.07	103.11	....
Dec.	92.15	80.64	106.58	....
Av.	92.496	85.72	86.12	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	214.88	189.60	324.68	277.88
Feb.	207.37	190.00	324.68	270.29
Mar.	199.92	201.63	322.61	261.40
Apr.	197.90	221.36	318.14	267.22
May	196.50	251.20	306.62	267.675
June	193.42	273.46	286.98	....
July	192.21	287.40	268.22	....
Aug.	190.42	290.71	255.18	....
Sept.	187.04	314.08	263.70	....
Oct.	184.62	329.50	279.02	....
Nov.	186.00	321.17	282.50	....
Dec.	188.38	319.96	282.27	....
Av.	194.89	265.84	292.90	....

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	\$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949
May	13,949	131,128	133,025	57,605,872	12,052
June	12,052	127,634	127,056	55,009,348	12,630
July	12,630	132,669	128,961	55,822,814	16,338
August	16,338	133,551	136,472	59,965,645	13,417
September	13,417	130,606	134,125	60,205,054	9,898
October	9,898	134,655	128,116	57,924,207	16,437
November	16,437	133,689	135,953	61,464,364	14,173
December	14,173	140,748	139,901	63,319,738	15,020
1956					
January	15,020	140,394	135,598	\$61,362,549	19,816
February	19,816	132,763	135,505	61,284,856	17,074
March	17,074	145,895	143,729	65,043,396	19,240

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,269	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,761	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	29,413	67,904	3,039
September	244,135	134,240	32,973	67,407	2,926
October	248,806	138,328	30,554	71,456	2,926
November	245,256	137,109	31,656	67,798	2,658
December	242,993	138,592	31,802	64,159	1,837
Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
January	251,772	142,049	34,608	67,499	2,118
February	240,999	134,077	33,727	65,261	1,901
March	232,767	128,432	30,972	63,482	1,947

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

		(Thousands of Pounds)	OF CASTING			All
		Total	Sand	Mold	Die	Other
1951	Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952	Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953	Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954						
December		64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
1955						
January		64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February		66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234	737
March		78,958	16,019	29,029	33,229	682
April		73,049	14,041	28,028	30,208	772
May		71,691	14,235	25,597	31,243	616
June		68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939	932
July		55,033	11,716	21,006	21,656	655
August		64,864	14,916	22,267	27,004	576
September		67,170	14,870	23,075	28,532	693
October		72,197	14,485	25,135	31,741	836
November		75,065	14,327	26,267	33,852	619
December		75,275	15,291	25,031	34,347	606
1955	Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956						
January		74,152	15,861	24,528	33,253	510
February		73,096	15,560	23,963	32,949	624
March		73,785	16,597	22,816	33,965	407

METALS, JUNE, 1956

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered
Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	20.173	21.50	22.90	24.40
Feb.	20.50	21.50	23.20	24.40
Mar.	20.50	21.50	23.20	24.60
Apr.	20.50	21.50	23.20	25.90
May	20.50	21.50	23.20	25.90
June	20.50	21.50	23.20	....
July	20.962	21.50	23.20	....
Aug.	21.50	22.12	24.26	....
Sept.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Oct.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Nov.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Dec.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Av.	20.928	21.785	23.655	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan. ..	1,313	972	1,776	2,118
Feb. ..	1,601	1,136	1,648	1,901
Mar. ..	1,601	1,136	1,947	1,946
Apr. ..	1,708	892	1,756	....
May ..	1,699	1,129	1,836	....
June ..	1,192	1,312	1,686	....
July ..	1,589	1,032	1,437	....
Aug. ..	1,433	1,111	1,742	....
Sept. ..	1,254	1,183	2,159	....
Oct. ..	1,409	1,002	1,667	....
Nov. ..	1,314	1,243	1,955	....
Dec. ..	919	1,673	1,577	....
Total	16,885	13,743	21,186	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	193.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Feb.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
May	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
June	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
July	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Aug.	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Sept.	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	200.00	170.00	170.00	....
Av.	199.44	172.50	170.00	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies				Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)			
	OPEN HEARTH	BESSEMER	ELECTRIC	TOTAL	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity				
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9
1954 Total	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0
1955								
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6	8,837,736	82.7
February	7,734,884	91.5	197,991	53.7	564,959	69.1	8,496,939	88.9
March	9,060,026	96.7	256,493	62.8	666,235	72.6	9,981,754	93.4
April	8,858,549	97.7	275,969	69.8	681,477	76.6	9,315,096	94.8
May	9,307,291	99.4	305,247	75.1	718,678	77.9	10,328,316	96.6
June	8,764,420	96.6	253,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467	94.1
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946	85.3
August	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,594,545	89.7
September	8,829,266	97.6	307,171	78.2	745,888	84.1	9,832,325	95.7
October	9,369,704	100.0	330,150	81.2	801,196	87.3	10,501,050	98.2
November	9,141,244	100.8	306,674	77.9	799,480	89.9	10,247,398	99.0
December	9,390,090	100.5	292,090	72.0	786,000	85.8	10,468,000	98.1
Total	105,342,896	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0
1956								
January	9,676,151	101.4	323,235	79.5	828,845	86.6	10,828,231	99.3
February	9,043,084	101.3	296,543	78.0	779,388	87.1	10,118,995	99.2
March	9,795,263	102.7	310,060	76.3	819,465	85.7	10,924,788	100.2
April	9,453,280	102.4	306,388	77.9	776,453	83.9	10,536,121	99.9
May	9,377,000	98.3	298,000	73.3	821,000	85.9	10,496,000	96.3

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons			
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegele	Total Capacity	%
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	93.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,529,665	629,926	62,159,591	84.2
1953				
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Feb.	4,764,613	45,941	4,810,554	76.5
Mar.	4,997,147	52,156	5,049,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,872,262	52,187	4,924,449	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.9
Sept.	4,417,888	45,394	4,463,282	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.6
Total	68,119,882	668,735	68,788,617	71.4
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,984,585	48,182	6,032,767	84.6
Mar.	6,408,902	57,049	6,465,951	90.6
Apr.	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May	5,765,236	51,699	5,816,935	85.4
June	5,486,050	48,735	5,534,785	87.7
July	5,329,393	61,146	5,390,539	92.8
Aug.	5,629,580	71,902	5,701,482	92.5
Sept.	6,653,578	49,788	6,703,366	97.3
Oct.	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273	97.6
Nov.	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990	97.0
Dec.	6,897,667	65,849	6,963,516	97.7
Total	77,114,073	868,758	77,982,831	92.7
1956				
Jan.	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb.	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2
Mar.	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.5
Apr.	6,860,833	63,760	6,924,593	98.6

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	201,472	149,086	211,101	269,464
Feb.	183,503	167,433	199,408	272,997
Mar.	204,995	180,198	238,649	291,193
Apr.	196,656	203,312	239,001	266,728
May	189,765	201,671	235,962	.....
June	184,862	200,456	246,940	.....
July	186,896	214,349	205,211	.....
Aug.	187,741	207,113	241,863	.....
Sept.	194,257	209,765	260,020	.....
Oct.	208,705	209,498	260,010	.....
Nov.	177,391	195,190	255,892	.....
Dec.	175,375	205,561	261,640	.....
Total	2,290,868	2,362,632	2,864,497	.....

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)		
	Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan.	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb.	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar.	170,045	130,839	39,206

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)			
	Hot Dipped	Electrolytic	1955	1956
Jan.	82,874	81,034	335,682	402,627
Feb.	88,189	77,877	344,467	404,198
Mar.	94,834	133,257	419,574	598,129
Apr.	89,492	138,556	441,194	554,575
May	125,579	.....	481,905	.....
June	130,603	.....	520,305	.....
July	76,473	.....	291,405	.....
Aug.	111,482	.....	441,201	.....
Sept.	116,295	.....	471,624	.....
Oct.	60,355	.....	249,790	.....
Nov.	59,269	.....	240,503	.....
Dec.	65,863	.....	263,087	.....
Total	1,100,762	.....	4,508,637	.....

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	Beginning	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan. 2...	98.2	75.4	81.2	97.6	...
Jan. 9...	99.3	74.3	83.2	98.6	...
Jan. 16...	99.7	74.1	83.2	99.0	...
Jan. 23...	99.4	75.6	85.0	100.4	...
Jan. 30...	97.7	74.4	85.4	99.3	...
Feb. 6...	99.7	74.4	86.8	99.1	...
Feb. 13...	99.1	74.6	89.1	98.8	...
Feb. 20...	99.4	73.6	90.8	98.8	...
Feb. 27...	100.3	70.7	91.9	99.9	...
Mar. 5...	101.3	69.3	92.9	100.0	...
Mar. 12...	101.5	67.6	94.2	100.6	...
Mar. 19...	103.1	68.1	93.7	99.5	...
Mar. 26...	97.1	69.1	94.4	99.6	...
Apr. 2...	98.9	68.0	95.3	97.7	...
Apr. 9...	98.8	68.0	94.6	100.9	...
Apr. 16...	101.0	68.6	94.6	100.2	...
Apr. 23...	100.3	68.7	95.6	100.5	...
Apr. 30...	100.2	69.4	96.6	96.4	...
May 7...	100.3	70.9	97.2	95.2	...
May 14...	99.8	71.8	96.9	95.3	...
May 21...	100.3	71.2	96.4	97.3	...
May 28...	99.6	70.2	95.8	96.3	...
June 4...	97.9	73.2	94.7	...	...
June 11...	96.8	72.3	96.0	...	...
June 18...	96.8	72.1	95.0	...	...
June 25...	91.8	65.8	71.1	...	...
July 2...	92.8	60.0	85.9	...	...
July 9...	94.7	64.3	91.2	...	...
July 16...	94.4	65.3	91.0	...	...
July 23...	92.6	64.2	90.7	...	...
July 30...	94.0	64.0	86.9	...	...
Aug. 6...	95.2	64.0	89.4	...	...
Aug. 13...	95.9	61.8	90.2	...	...
Aug. 20...	93.4	63.5	90.6	...	...
Aug. 27...	90.5	64.0	93.4	...	...
Sept. 3...	89.2	63.0	93.8	...	...
Sept. 10...	91.4	66.3	95.7	...	...
Sept. 17...	95.1	68.7	96.1	...	...
Sept. 24...	95.3	70.4	97.0	...	...
Oct. 1...	95.2	71.0	96.7	...	...
Oct. 8...	96.3	72.8	96.5	...	...
Oct. 15...	95.0	73.6	98.9	...	...
Oct. 22...	94.6	74.5	100.0	...	...
Oct. 29...	93.0	76.4	99.4	...	...
Nov. 5...	92.3	77.2	99.6	...	...
Nov. 12...	90.7	79.3	99.2	...	...
Nov. 19...	86.8	80.3	100.1	...	...
Nov. 26...	87.5	81.4	97.6	...	...
Dec. 3...	86.7	82.5	100.1
Dec. 10...	84.3	81.5	100.3
Dec. 17...	64.1	72.4	96.9
Dec. 24...	75.7	77.6	95.7
Dec. 31...

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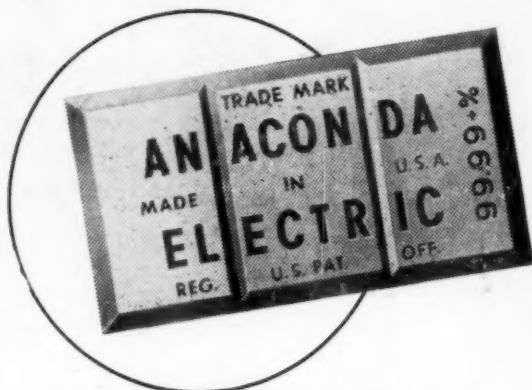
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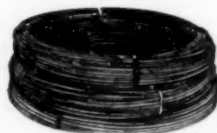
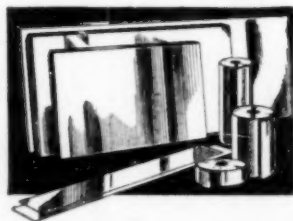
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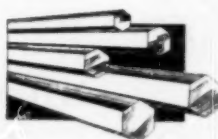
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